THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No 93. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE SITUATION.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The last of the "Fraternity" course of lectures in Brooklyn was delivered at the Academy of Music in that city last evening by Wendell Phillips. The Academy was about half full. Mr. Phillips commenced his speech, which occupied nearly two hours, by a eulogy upon the system of public lectures that had come into vogue in the Northern States during the past few years as a means of educating the public mind. At first they were regarded as a mere literary entertainment; but during the last ten years the Lyceum had vindicated its claim to deal with the great problems of political life, and had done more than aught else to prepare the North for the great struggle it had just passed through. In this country thought was greater than law; statistics were nothing when not supported by public opinion. Who should direct this public opinion which rules and is to rule the country? There were only four sources of national education—the press, the pulpit, politics, and agitation. Editors could not afford to offend their patrons; politicians could not afford to imperil parties; the pulpit dared not enter a crusade against a popular sin or iniquity—there was always a tacit partnership between pews and pulpit. It was only the Lyceum that could afford to be independent, and express its honest views. Here was taught the courage that dared to listen to an opponent. If we, as a nation, were to be what we pretended to be—if republicanism were no sham—it was indispensable that there should be a platform where thought could be represented untrammelled. Such a platform was the Lyceum. It was a sufficient compliment to the Lyceum that it had educated the public mind up to a point where it could go through the great national struggle of the last five years. Less than eight years ago John Brown's blood was shed in the cause of freedom in Old Virginia. Since that time the soil of Virginia had been trodden out in blood to the music of that old man's name. (Applause.) Standing under the inspiration of such a platform, he felt it his duty to press upon his audience vigilance, patience, perseverance, and self-devotion in meeting the duty of the hour. God summons us to prove the reality of republican institutions. Europe is looking towards us, confidently believing that our masses will be like hers, that what she believes to be the gentry of the South will yet balk the North out of its purpose; and it is our duty to see that what 20,000,000 of loyal freemen have determined on, shall be done despite all chicanery and trick. It is our duty to plant the seeds of civilization in ten States—to plant a Government, not to build one—and to wait for the growth. Our difficulty has been that we had two contradictory ideas in one Government. Seward told us what the difficulty was in 1858, before he lost his brains. (Laughter and applause.) It was hoped that we could surmount this difficulty without war; but we could not, and war came. The cannon burst, and now men like your eloquent pastor of Plymouth Church ask us to load up the gun with the same powder, put the same plug in, and hope that it won't burst again. (Laughter.) The South commenced the war to carry out its idea. We fought to maintain ours. The two ideas met in conflict to determine which should control the Government. It was like two men bringing a suit for a house, to decide which shall have the house to himself. The South said in 1860:—"There are 18,000,000 votes behind Abraham Lincoln; unless we can press back liberty our civilization is gone." They fought to maintain their idea of inequality. They expected to succeed. Toombs predicted that he would call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. Now war is not a pastime, a picnic, a sport; it means something, it decides something. It decides that the idea which prevails shall have the right to put the other idea where it can do no further harm. When the South failed in their resort to arms they gave us the right to dominate this continent. Nevertheless, all rights are not always to be exercised. It depends on whether the rights are founded on justice. Whence do we derive the right to dominate this continent? Simply because our civilization is best. Having then, by victory, the right, and our idea of liberty being the best, we have a right to enforce it. Here comes in the idea of conciliation. We are conciliatory, but magnanimity and conciliation have their law, and duty has its law, and our first duty is to take a bond and make it doubly sure that out of this conquered idea war shall never come again. The war has decided that the root of all this past bitterness shall die forever. (Applause.) I have never heard any of these advocates of conciliation offer to sacrifice any of their own rights, but they always offer the negro as the sacrifice. Artemas Ward once said that he was so patriotic that he felt as if he was willing to offer up as a sacrifice all his wife's male relatives on the altar of his country. (Laughter and applause.) So it is with these men—they are willing to sacrifice 4,000,000 of negroes on the altar of conciliation. (Applause.) Radicals were advised to lay aside their "animosity," No man or party or journal was entitled to preach moderation or prudence or charity to the old anti-slavery men of this country. No party has suffered as they had suffered, or been so forgiving as they. For twenty years they have been persecuted, lied about, abused, and yet they forgave their persecutors when they found them in the right. There was not a prominent man in the nation to-day whose record, if it were examined, would not be found sinful in the highest degree against his fellow-citizens who twenty years ago held the same views which he holds now. He flung back then with contempt and indifference the advice of any journal or pulpit orator who talked to him about conciliation or prudence. In ten Southern States were 1,000,000 educated men. They had always ruled there; they ruled now, and they would continue to rule until other educated men superseded them. These men believe just as they believed in 1860. Wade Hampton and Jeff. Davis hold the same views as they held in 1859. They believe it is not safe to trust the masses. Battles don't change men's opinions. You might stamp Massachusetts with a hundred Bull Runs and she would continue to cry out, the same as now, "All men are created equal." So you may smite South Carolina with a hundred battles and she will still cry out, "All men are not created equal." Davis is a man of convictions the same as I; he has given evidence of it. One man with a conviction and God on his side is a majority, and one man with a conviction and the Devil on his side is not to be despised. (Laughter.) Now to take that trembling jelly we call Seward and pit him against Jeff. Davis, is like pelting the Rocky Mountains with Cologne water. (Laughter and applause.) In the South the millions must be taken into account in any problem of Reconstruction as an unchangeable quantity. We cannot trust the South yet; there is not a single change of idea in the leading element of Southern thought. God once treated this very problem. Canaan was the territory, and God led the Jew up to its boundary and let him look over. God wished to bring Canaan to the worship of one God. Did He preach conciliation? He said, exterminate every living being in the land. The Bible was not given us for literal imitation, but to furnish us with an idea. We can't exterminate the South: we can't banish them. During the one hundred days after Mr. Lincoln's death we might indeed have sent any of them to Europe and never have seen the whites of their eyes again (applause); but it was too late now. I said, two years ago, that conciliation would yet offer us General Grant and General Lee as candidates for President and Vice-President on the same ticket. I was laughed at and ridiculed for the statement. Last month the *Herald* announced them as its candidates. What we must do is to plant Northern ideas in Southern soil; graft the South on to our root; in other words, send down the ballot-box, equality of landed tenure, and education. There were, he said, three ways for us to proceed: one was to get down on our knees and beg pardon of the South; another, to govern it by the sword, which would certainly be as effectual as a man's cutting his throat to cure the consumption; and the third was to hold the South firm for five or seven years until new ideas take root. This last was the natural and proper mode of reconstruction. No Northern man could walk Southern soil safely to-day. There were ten millions of dollars in Boston to-day that were in the South in 1860. Why was it not there now? Because capitalists dare not trust it there. Capital was the most delicate thermometer. If capital were flowing South, it would show that there was safety there—that there was civilization and a State. Show the man from Alabama or Florida or Mississippi or Georgia that could come to Wall street and borrow a dollar. So long as this cannot be done, there was no State, no safety, no civilization there. The South knows this well.

They want capital. There is an immense cry from the South for money. "Give us money," they say, "but bar out the Yankee;" and by Yankee they mean the ideas of the nineteenth century. Why does not Philadelphia and New York, both of which are gorged with capital, send it South? Because no capitalist will give a dollar where he knows he will not get it back again; no patriot will trust his capital to men whom he thinks are his enemies. The South still cries for money, but are not willing to take the ideas of the nineteenth century. And this brings me to the Johnson policy. I say Andrew Johnson is a traitor. (Laughter and applause.) Greeley advises me to be more generous in my judgment. Now, nature intended Greeley for a simple-hearted and honest man, and when he has followed nature he has done nobly, and deserves the thanks of his country; but an ox is not a fox. (Laughter and applause.) In an unfortunate moment Greeley conceived the idea that he was made for a Talleyrand, and since that he has been trying to trade principles for immediate results. He is always parading his tact. Now, a man who has tact does not talk about it. The ass made himself ridiculous by imitating the spaniel. After some further comments on Greeley, the speaker recurred to Johnson, and said he did not intend by calling him a traitor to say that he would betray the flag to the British, but he had been a traitor to the idea he espoused when he took sides with the North in the late conflict. As soon as he came into power he sought to restore the oligarchy of the South; he did this knowingly and intentionally. The speaker then referred to the national debt, and said that if the South were allowed to come back to Congress with their present ideas, they would say to the North:—"You told us in 1865 that the Constitution could not be amended without our help; now, if you could not do that you could not contract a debt, and the national debt is invalid unless we ratify it. There is the Confederate debt, if you will ratify that we will ratify yours," etc. After a few words about the Fortieth Congress, which, he said, was not composed of saints, and a word or two in favor of impeachment of the President, Mr. Phillips came down to the Presidential election of 1868, which, he said, was the great danger ahead. Whoever took the helm of state in 1868 would decide the fate of this country for the next fifty years. If the Democrats succeeded, we would lose two-thirds of the fruits of the war; if the compromising Republicans succeeded, we would lose one-half; but if Thaddeus Stevens was elected we would save 99 per cent. Public opinion drifted strongly towards General Grant, Grant, he said, had no ideas, and was not the man for a nation struggling for ideas. Grant was not even a soldier. No soldier would have kept away from New Orleans when its streets ran red with Union blood. If after the Duke of Wellington had subdued Ireland and returned to London, he had heard that a man was murdered in the streets of Dublin for cheering the Queen, he would have been in Dublin in six hours, and henceforth it would have been safe for any man to cheer the Queen from morning till night. He would not have first gone to the Highlands of Scotland to lay the foundation of a monument. The Duke of Wellington was a soldier. But it was said by the friends of Grant that he wanted to protect Union men of the South, but was not allowed to. If that were so, Grant owed it to the people to say who prevented him. If it were Andrew Johnson, he would not remain in the Presidential chair thirty days after it became known that he had dismissed Grant for doing his duty. Congress would have impeached him long ago. Mr. Phillips closed by warning his audience, as they remembered the graves of 500,000 Union soldiers, to be vigilant and watchful, and see to it that no one was allowed to take the helm of state who was not true in every drop of his blood to the principles which inspired the loyal men of the North in the late war.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE HAYTIEN REVOLUTION.

Salnave Elected President—The Decree Expatriating Geffrard — Interesting Particulars about the New President.

By late arrivals at New York we have further intelligence from Hayti, via Jamaica, received at the latter place by her Majesty's ship Cadmus.

General Nissage Saget had at length been induced to accept the Provisional Presidency, and General Salnave had been elected President by the Senate, but had not yet arrived at Port-au-Prince from the North.

The following is the decree expatriating President Geffrard, and calling upon the people to pursue and capture him should he land in Haytien territory:—

Considering that General Geffrard has violated the provisions of the Constitution, and become a traitor to the country, and absconded from the Capital, followed by his emissaries, on the night of the 13th of March, taking with them the public moneys, it is decreed—

1. That General Geffrard, his wife, his children, and his sons-in-law, A. Dufey, N. Corset, A. Windsor, and B. Cognione, are banished forever from the territory of the Republic.

2. Also for ten years the following:—A. Canie, Tiberius Zamor, B. Namise, St. Macary, St. Amand, and Cadet Jemise.

3. In case the decree should be violated, any citizen is authorized to treat them as traitors.

4. General Geffard, and all those who have been his ministers from the dissolution of the House of Representatives in 1863, to the 23d February, 1867, are included in the act of expatriation, and their properties are provisionally confiscated.

5. Such parts of their property as are perishable will be immediately sold.

The revolutionary army of St. Marc entered Port-au-Prince on the 20th of March, and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants. They visited the Cathedral, where a Te Deum was chanted in honor of the revolution.

Salnave had written Saget approving of all that the Provisional Committee had done concerning the revision of the Constitution and the sending away a great part of the army to their firesides. He had also written General Chevalier, in command of the troops at Port au Prince, expressing his approval of the steps he had taken. These letters had been read to the soldiers, and it is said that the greatest concord prevails between the three chiefs.

The following interesting particulars of the new Haytien President are given in a letter from a gentleman at Cape Haytian to a friend at Port-au-Prince, under date of April 1:—

"General Salnave arrived at Cape Haytien on the morning of the 27th of March from Turk's Island, with about twenty followers. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The wharves and principal streets were crowded, and salutes were fired in his honor from the shore, and also from the American vessel of war that was in port. Flags were flying in all the windows. All the Consuls went to the wharf to receive him. His return was comparable to the return of Napoleon from Elba. He is evidently a fine fellow; quite a young man, of thirty-three, and no more. He looks much better than he is represented in his photograph. He is not yet disposed to come over (to Port-au-Prince); he wishes to put things in order first. He does not wish to see any of Geffrard's people."

The Provisional President, with the consent of the Executive Council, had published a decree discontinuing the Consulates at Kingston, Jamaica, and Turk's Island. These appointments were held by adherents of Geffrard's.

The Financial Department had published a notice that from 1st of April the import and tonnage duties would be received at the Treasury in national currency at the Treasury rates.

When the Cadmus left Port-au-Prince the French war-steamer Temis and gunboat Bowat were at anchor there. The United States steamer of war Mackinaw had left Port-au-Prince for St. Marc, with the United States Ministers.

NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

State Election Yesterday.

A Light Vote and a Republican Victory.

The *Tribune* of to-day says:—

"The want of any general excitement in the election yesterday resulted in a light vote, and will also delay the completion of the returns. From those which we return to-day we estimate the majority of the Republican delegates at large as at least 20,000. It may possibly be more, for the Democratic majority in this city is greatly lessened by the indifference of voters, and in five Senatorial Districts, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth, no Democratic nominations were made. This should make a difference of several thousands. But from the imperfect returns the full vote of the State cannot yet be ascertained. In this city one Republican delegate is chosen, Norman Stratton. Brooklyn has elected the Democratic ticket, and we regret that Henry Ward Beecher will not be a member of the Convention, and that the voters of the Second District had so little regard for the claims of independence and ability, so much for those of party. In Albany and Buffalo there are Democratic gains, but throughout the State the Republican gain appears to be decided, and the convention will probably have 97 Republican members to 63 Democrats."

But the *World*, by some accident, fixes the matter up more favorably for the Republicans, as follows:—

DELEGATES ELECTED AT LARGE.

Democrats.	*Republicans.*
Augustus Schell,	Waldo Hutchins,
George Law,	William M. Evarts,
Henry C. Murphy,	George Opdyke,
Homer A. Nelson,	A. J. H. Duganne,
David L. Seymour,	George W. Curtis,
Jacob Hardenburgh,	Horace Greeley,
Smith M. Weed,	Joshua M. Vancott,
Alonzo C. Paige,	Ira Harris.
Francis Kernan,	Erastus Cook,
George C. Comstock,	Martin J. Townsend,
John Magee,	William A. Wheeler,
Henry D. Barto,	Charles Andrews,
Sanford E. Church,	Tracey Beadle.
Henry D. Cheesboro,	Charles J. Folger,
Joseph G. Masten,	Erastus Prosser,
Mar. B. Champlin.	Augustus Frank.

Delegates from Senatorial Districts.

(Democrats in small caps: Republicans in Roman.)

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	SOLOMON TOWNSEND, SELAH B. STRONG, WM. WICKHAM, ERASTUS BROOKS.	17.	William C. Brown, Leslie W. Russell, Edwin A. Merritt, Joel J. Seaver.
2.	WM. D. VERDER, S. J. COLAHAN, JOHN J. SCHUMAKER, TUNIS G. BERGEN.	18.	William H. Merwin, James A. Bell, Marcus Buckford, Edward A. Brown.
3.	JOHN P. ROLFE, W. L. LIVINGSTON, CHARLES LOWERY, DANIEL P. BARNARD.	19.	Richard W. Sherman, Theodore W. Dwight, Benj. H. Huntington, George Williams.
4.	SAMUEL R. GARVIN, ABM. D. LAWRENCE, JOHN S. BURRILL, CHAS. P. DALY.	20.	M. C. Ferry, John Eddy, Edgar Graves, A. B. Beeles.
5.	JAMES MONCHIEF, Norman Stratton, ELDRIDGE GERRY, HENRY ROGERS.	21.	Lindsley M. Lee, Elias Root, Loring Kessler, Lester M. Case.
6.	A. D. RUSSELL, F. W. LEOW, GIDEON J. TUCKER, MAGNUS GROSS.	22.	Thomas G. Alvord, L. Harris Hiscock. Patrick Cortsett, Horatio Ballard.
7.	ED. PIERREPONT, A. L. ROBERTSON JAMES BROOKS, Hamilton Fish.	23.	Elezius H. Prindle, John Grant, Samuel F. Miller, Robart Krum.
8.	R. L. LARRAMORE, JOHN DEVLIN, C. W. MONELL, WM. HITCHMAN.	24.	Milo G. Goodrich, Stanton D. Hand, C. E. Parker, O. D. H. Kinney.
9.	A. B. TAPPAN, ROBERT COCHRAN, A. B. CONGER, WM. H. MORRIS.	25.	George Rathbun, Chas. C. Dwight, Orson Archer.
10.	Gideon Wales, C. V. R. Luddington, Stephen W. Fullerton, Wm. H. Houston.	26.	Leander S. Ketchum, Meletiah H. Lawrence, E. G. Lapham, Augus McDonald, Sterling G. Hatley.
11.	John S. Gould, Francis Silvester, B. Platt Carpenter, Wilson C. Sheldon.	27.	David Ramsay, George T. Spencer, Elijah P. Brooks. Abraham Lawrence.
12.	John M. Francis, John P. Armstrong, Cornelius Allen, Adolphus Hitchcock.	28.	Jerome Fuller, L. B. Ely, Wm. A. Reynolds, Freeman Clarke.
13.	ERASTUS CORNING, WM. CASSIDY, AMASA J. PARKER, JAMES ROY.	29.	Levi T. Bowen George T. Flagler, Seth Wayman, Benjamin Field.
14.	MANLY B. MATTICE, E. P. MOORE, M. SCHOONMAKER, SOLOMON G. YOUNG.	30.	Wm. H. Merrill, Isaac L. Endress, John M. Hammond, Ed. J. Farnham.
15.	Horace E. Smith, Hezekiah Baker, Judson S. Landon, Alembert Pond.	31.	Israel T. Hatch, George W. Clinton, John L. Talcott, John Wilkeson.
16.	George M. Beckwith, N. G. Axtell, Matthew Hale, A. J. Cherrefree.	32.	George Barker, Augustus F. Allen, Norman M. Allen. Henry Van Campen.

Recapitulation.

	Dem.	*Rep.*
Delegates at large	16	16
Delegates from districts	44	84
Total	60	100
Republican majority, 40.		

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Puebla Assaulted and Captured—Massacre of Imperial Officers Confirmed — Vera Cruz Summoned to Surrender by General Diaz—Reported Flight of Maximilian, Etc.

HAVANA, April 15.—Letters from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst. confirm the capture of Puebla by the Liberals. It was taken by assault on the 2d. Two demands were made for the surrender by Porfirio Diaz, who promised to give quarter to the defenders of the city, if his demands were promptly complied with. They were, however, rejected with scornful and insulting language.

In the assault, Diaz lost about two thousand killed and wounded, and the Imperialists about one thousand. As Diaz had threatened, he refused to give quarter to all officers charged with the defense of the city, from the rank of lieutenant up, and caused them to be executed. Some accounts say that the number was twenty-nine; other accounts say that it was sixty-three, others eighty-five, and still others one hundred and nine.

Some one hundred and forty officers who had strengthened themselves in the defenses of Guadaloupe and Loretto were allowed to capitulate at discretion, and their lives spared to them.

Immediately on the capture of Puebla, Diaz sent 3000 men and a battery to attack Vera Cruz.

On the 12th instant a messenger was sent by the Liberals to demand the surrender of Vera Cruz. He returned to the Liberal camp on the 13th inst. On that day the Imperial chiefs in that city held a council of war, and no doubt is entertained but that they would agree to capitulate.

The expected arrival of the new Mexican man-of-war from Tampico, and the battery under General Alatorre, sent by Diaz, it is expected, will induce General Landero, the Imperial commander at Vera Cruz, to surrender unconditionally, so as to avoid bloodshed.

Maximilian is reported to have escaped from Queretaro in disguise to the city of Mexico, but this report is not credited. The Imperialists had made another sortie from Queretaro, and were defeated.

Murder in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—Izador Aileinger, a well-known citizen of this place, was found murdered in his store this morning. He was robbed of three hundred dollars in money. No clue to the murderers has been obtained.

Snow in Western Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, April 24.—Four inches of snow fell this morning at Bedford, and snow is now falling at nearly all points along the line from Pittsburg to this city.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prussia Declines to Leave Luxembourg.

She Can Protect Her Own Rights.

The "Great Powers" Ignored.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BERLIN, April 23—Evening.—The official *Press* of to-day in an editorial says, in relation to the proposition recently submitted to the Governments of Prussia and France by the great powers of Europe:—"This Government did not find it necessary to appeal to the powers for the protection of her rights, and she will not leave Luxembourg."

FRANKFORT, April 23—Evening.—United States Five-twenties closed at 73.

ANTWERP, April 23—Evening.—Petroleum has declined to 45 francs.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY STEAMER.

The Periere at New York.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The papers by the steamer Periere, from Havre via Brest, on the 11th inst., furnishes the following items of news.

The "Official Organ" Silent.

The Paris *Moniteur* had maintained absolute silence regarding the report that an ultimatum had been addressed to Prussia by France.

War With Prussia Possible.

The possibility of a war with Prussia was admitted by the most pacific of the Paris press. The most moderate of all, *La France*, declares that the Government has hitherto shown a spirit of prudence which has with difficulty kept down the emotions and aspirations excited by the ambition of Prussia. *La France* says:—"We have reason to believe that the Luxembourg question will not be considered by the dignitaries of the treaty of 1839, at a conference, but simply by diplomatic notes. The two propositions to be discussed are said to be—Has the King of Holland the right to cede Luxembourg? and is Prussia justified, after her recent aggrandizement, in continuing to occupy Luxembourg?

The Lexembourgians Like France.

The inhabitants of Lexembourg had presented an address to the King of Holland, asking to be annexed to France.

The Berlin journals say in case of war, the North German army could be completely furnished with needle-guns as well as the new Federal corps of the Saxon troops. The fortifications of Kiel Bay, Alsen, and Sundewilt are to be considerably extended, and rapidly carried on to a provisional completion.

Hard on Napoleon.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the persistent silence of the French Government on the Luxembourg affair has produced more uneasiness, disgust, and enervating discouragement than has been experienced since 1848.

An Opinion.

The Paris *Etendard* has an article which predicates that Prussia must evacuate Luxembourg or there will be war.

The London *Standard's* Paris correspondent says there is great talk of war there, and among other things it is said the camp of Chalons is to be formed immediately, and that 100,000 men are to be concentrated there.

The Strasburg papers state that Germany is making great preparations, and that Mayence is being made ready to stand a seige.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* says the decision of the question of preserving the peace does not rest with the Cabinet of Berlin, for the character of a Federal State is solely defensive.

The same journal adds:—"It is, perhaps, the greatest triumph of the Emperor Napoleon's Government, that it has brought the French nation to admit that they can serve their own and the general interests of civilization better, by giving the hand to an opponent, and in place of humiliating him, joining with him in endeavoring to promote the accomplishment of the great work of progress.

Prussian Legislature.

The Prussian Government will convoke the Chambers soon after Easter.

De Moustier on the Muss.

The Marquis de Moustier, in his announcement on the Luxembourg question to the French Legislative body, said:—"The Government, guided by the interests of France, which required the preservation of peace, has brought to the consideration of this question, thoughts only of conciliation and peace. Nor was it the French Government that raised the discussion of the question. The undecided situation of Luxembourg and Lunburg, gave rise to diplomatic communications between France and Holland, but these communications had no official character. When the Dutch Cabinet consulted Prussia, and when the latter replied by appealing to the treaty of 1839, the French Government had always considered this question from three points of view, namely:—As connected with the free consent of Holland, the loyal examination of the treaties by the great powers, and the consultation of the wishes of the inhabitants by means of universal suffrage. The French Government is disposed to examine the question in concert with the great powers, and believes, therefore, that the peace cannot be disturbed." (We published this speech on Monday.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

The Vienna *Press* contains an article recommending Austria, in the event of war breaking out, to adopt a policy of the strictest reserve.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political — Archbishop Spalding — The Queer Storm, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The Democratic Convention last night adjourned until to-night, unable to make nominations. There was much excitement and wrangling.

Archbishop Spalding is rapidly recovering. He departs for Rome as soon as he is sufficiently well to travel.

The weather is cold to-day, with rain, and some snow and hail.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamship City of Baltimore, with European dates of the 11th inst., arrived this morning. Her news has been anticipated by the cable despatches.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23.—The following officers attached to the garrison of the fort have been detached to perform registration duties:—Brevet Major H. R. Putman, Captain of the 21st Infantry, for Lancaster county; Brevet Colonel F. S. Guenther, Captain of the 5th United States Artillery, for Floyd county; Captain James W. Piper, Captain of the 5th United States Artillery, for Prince George county; Brevet Captain E. L. Huntingdon, First Lieutenant of the 29th Infantry, for Fluvanna county; Brevet Captain Madison Earle, First Lieutenant of the 21st Infantry, for Giles county; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Reed, First Lieutenant of the 5th Artillery, for Rockingham county; Brevet Capt. A. Fessenden, First Lieutenant 5th Artillery, for Highland county. Lieutenant S. A. Dare, First Lieutenant 5th Artillery, for Cumberland county. Several other civilian appointments have been made from this county, principally ex-army officers. The detachment of the above officers from the garrison will result, for a time, in a serious inconvenience, but this, it is presumed, can be easily remedied. The necessary registration instructions have not yet been forthcoming from Richmond, and are daily anticipated by the officers, who, when they arrive, will leave as early as possible for the designated counties, and enter upon the registration duties. In the meantime applications for the position of Registers and clerkships are becoming more numerous, and keep the officers busily engaged in answering and making final disposal of them. These positions, which are opening up a sure source of a good salary as long as they last, are being eagerly sought for by young men out of employment in the different counties in this section of the State, but their applications are in every case carefully examined, and they must produce good evidence of being themselves reconstructed before they are tendered the positions. In many cases, the chief registering officer deemed it advantageous to procure assistants who are thoroughly acquainted with the country he has been assigned to, and makes a judicious selection from among the applicants; but, as a general thing, these subordinate positions will be filled by the personal friends or acquaintances of the officers.

Colonel William Emerson, a New Hampshire politician, is here on a visit to the Peninsula. He designs making a general tour through the State, with the view of becoming acquainted with the financial and agricultural prospects of the people, and the progress being made towards reconstruction, prior to a probable large investment in lands and projected railroad improvements.

The body of an unknown colored man was washed up on the beach at an early hour this morning. It was taken up by the soldiers, and decently interred.

Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, April 24.—The Asia sailed this morning, taking seventy-four passengers for Liverpool and nine for Halifax.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Stocks active and very strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 86¾; Reading, 101½; Canton 41½; Erie, 56¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 111½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 96¾; New York Central, 98½; Illinois Central, 113¼; Cumberland preferred, 27; Virginia Sixes, 64; Missouri Sixes, 93; Hudson River, 90; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 110; do. of 1864, 109½; do. of 1865, 106½; do. new issue, 107¼; Ten-forties, 99⅞; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; all others, 105½; Sterling Exchange, 9½; Sight, 10¼. Money at 6 per cent.; Gold, 138⅞.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Movements of the Commissioners Yesterday—Presents for the President and the Heads of Departments from the Japanese Government—Official Visit to the Custom-House—Interview with Mr. Chilton, of Washington.

The movements of the Japanese Embassy yesterday were comparatively unimportant. Thoroughly fatigued from their efforts on Monday, and their trip from California, they remained during the morning and a portion of the afternoon in their rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, where they create almost the amount of interest which was bestowed on their predecessors in the same establishment seven years since. Their politeness and courtesy to all who notice them has won for them the respect and attention of the guests.

Yesterday several of the Commissioners appeared in American attire, having laid aside their native costume. Seky Senpaty, one of the interpreters, wore a suit of black, and seemed much pleased at the change he had adopted. He was supplied with a stock of linen and paper collars, and some of the other etceteras of masculine dress, which he will probably introduce in Japan, where they may be the means of creating innovations on the immemorial attire of the natives. He is a shrewd, intellectual man, who boasts that he is intimately acquainted with Japanese Tommy, who was one of the lions of New York shortly before the war. He states that Tommy was about to leave Jeddo for Shanghai, as a Government interpreter, before the embassy departed from Yokohama.

VISIT TO THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Charlton, who accompanied the Embassy, with Oyasawara Kendo, who holds the rank of First Lieutenant in the Japanese Navy, and Uwata Haisaku, Second Lieutenant, proceeded in a covered barouche to the Custom House, where they were conducted to the chamber of Mr. Smythe. The Collector received them courteously, and promised them every possible facility at his command to resume their journey. Mr. Charlton then stated that the object of his visit was to obtain the necessary permission to have the baggage of the Embassy forwarded to their hotel, or to Washington. The Collector at once furnished the necessary order, and the property of the Commissioners and their suite will be sent wherever they may desire.

VALUABLE PRESENTS FOR THE PRESIDENT, ETC.

Included in the baggage of the Embassy are several boxes filled with costly Japanese curiosities, porcelain, and other valuables, which are to be presented to the President and the heads of Departments at Washington. They were sent by the Japanese Government for that purpose, and they are accompanied with a letter from the principal officer who occupies a position immediately under the Tycoon—being the Secretary of State.

VISIT OF MR. CHILTON.

Shortly after the party returned to the hotel, Mr. Chilton, of Washington, was conducted to their rooms by one of the interpreters and Mr. Charlton. He welcomed them to this city, and expressed the hope that their stay in this country might be as agreeable and happy as it had been; and he assured them that they would receive the courtesy and consideration which would make their tour as pleasant as they could possibly desire.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE EMBASSY.

Mr. Chilton was then introduced to the Embassy, whose names are thus officially given:—

Ono Tomogro, First Commissioner.
Matsamotojudayoo, Second Commissioner.
Fukasawa Ukity, Secretary.
Tsuda Senya, Interpreter.
Seky Senpaty, Interpreter.
Ginno Sinnodio,
Oga Sawara Kendo, First Lieutenant.
Uwata Hrisaku, Second Lieutenant.

The Embassy remained in the hotel throughout the evening. To-day they will visit the Navy Yard.—*N. Y. World.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, April 24, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. August 7·30s sold at 106, no change, and July, 1865, 5-20s at 107⅞, no change. 98⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 109⅜ for 6s of 1881; and 110 for 1862 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130⅜, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅛@57½, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 57, no change. 60½ was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 27 for Catawissa preferred; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53¼, a slight decline, and Delaware Division at 56, no change. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 30¼ for preferred do.; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 138⅜; 12 M., 139; 1 P. M., 139¼, an advance of 1¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.	50⅝	100 sh Read R.	int. 50⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	5-20s '65 J'y c'p	107¾	100 sh	Reading R.	trf. 50½
$700	U S 7-30s. Au	106	100	do	50⅝
$500	City 6s, New	100¾	100	do	50⅝
$1000	Pa 6s, W L c'p. c.	101⅜	100	do	50⅝
$1000	do small.	100⅝	103	do	s30wn. 50¾
$1000	Pa R 1 m 6s	99⅛	100	do	50⅝
$1000	do	99⅛	100	do	50⅝
$1000	Union Ch 8s	22	100	do	s30. 50⅝
$100	C & A 6s, '88	90½	100	do	s30. 50⅝
3 sh	Cam & Am	130⅜	400	do	1s30. 50½
48 sh	Leh N stk	53¾	100 sh	Pa R.	opg&int. 57½
10 sh	Leh V R	57	24	do	opg&int. 57⅝
71 sh	Del Div	b5. 56			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¼@109½; do. 1862, 109¼@110¼; do., 1864, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅜@108½; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do 5s, 10-40s, 97⅝@97⅞; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106⅛; do., June, 105½@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118¾@119; do., July, 1864, 118⅜@118⅝; do., Aug. 1864, 117⅛@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do., Dec., 1864, 115¼@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113@113⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 112@112⅛; do., September, 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do., October, 1865, 111¼@111⅝. Gold, 138⅛@139¼. Silver, 133@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109½@110¼; do., 1864, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. new, 107¼@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 98¼@98⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106¼; do., 2d series, 105¼@105⅜; 3d series, 105½@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 15½; May, 1865, 12¾; August, 1865, 11⅜; September, 1865, 11¼; October, 1865, 11.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—The market for Cloverseed continues excessively dull, and the only sales reported were in small lots at $8·50@9·50 ⅌ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·40. Flaxseed is selling in a small way at $3@3·05. The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $42 ⅌ ton.

The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $9@10 for superfine; $10@11 for extras; $12·75@14·25 for Northwestern extra family; $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $16·50@17 for California; and $17@17·50 for St. Louis. Rye Flour commands $8·25@8·50 ⅌ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and prime lots are in fair demand, but common grades are not much wanted. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $3·20@3·40, and California at $3·40. 1500 bushels Western Rye sold, to arrive, at $1·05. Corn is in moderate supply and in good demand; some holders are asking an advance; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1·28, in store, from the cars, and afloat. 1500 bushels Pennsylvania Oats sold at 74c.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of the contraband article at $1·60@1·70.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT TH

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Greatest Wonder of the Age—The Revolution in the South.

From the Herald.

The Southern political tour of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, inaugurated at Orange Court House, Virginia, on Saturday last, in his opening speech there to the blacks in behalf of the Republican party, and continued in his speech Monday evening, to six thousand Americans of African descent, marks a new chapter in the history of our political parties. The Republican leaders are becoming somewhat anxious as to the drift of the Southern negro vote they have created as a political balance of power; and Senator Wilson is but the pioneer of a host of Republican orators who will soon enter the Southern fields as reapers of this inviting harvest. But it is evident, from the letters of our attentive correspondents in all the Southern States, that the Republicans will not gain this Southern black vote without a struggle; that the sagacious leaders of the ruling Southern white class will make a vigorous fight to bring about a fusion of Southern whites and blacks, landowners and laborers, as in a common cause, and that to this end the late Southern white master will not hesitate to meet his black fellow-citizens, lately his slaves, on the platform laid down by Congress—the political equality of whites and blacks.

Of all the wonders of the nineteenth century the most astounding and the most gratifying is this wonderful revolution universally inaugurated in the South under the decisive reconstruction laws of Congress. A mighty revolution was effected by the late war for the Union in the total abolition of African slavery; for this was the removal of the foundations upon which the whole superstructure of the social, religious, and political institutions of the late slave States rested. Reconstruction, upon the basis of universal liberty and civil and political equality, thus became inevitable; but from the beginning to the end of President Johnson's half-way experiments it was made manifest that even for generations to come, so long as there were any reservations of discretion left to the ruling white class of the Rebel States, those States would be held back under the hope of a restoration of the old order of things—at least to the extent of a reconstruction on the old civil and political distinctions of race and color.

But Congress has solved the problem. From Virginia to Texas there is an active, earnest movement among the Southern whites in recognition of the civil and political equality of the blacks. It is a revolution casting out those fixed ideas of two hundred years' growth —those ideas resulting from negro bondage upon which the Federal Constitution was founded, and upon which the Government has been administered for three-quarters of a century. Is not this great revolution in Southern ideas the most remarkable of all the revolutions in the history of mankind? In the Oriental nations, and in Greece and Rome, the transition from the restraints of slavery to the equalities of freedom was easy, because slavery was not marked by the enduring badge of color. The same may be said of the emancipation of the serfs of Russia. But American slavery, limited to the negro, and resting upon the religious belief of the negro's divinely appointed subjection as a slave to the white man, is a totally different thing. Still with us, even yet, in nearly all the Northern States, political distinctions against the negro, resulting from negro slavery in the South, more or less prevail.

All these things considered, we can hardly believe the reports of our correspondents or the evidence of our senses touching this wonderful revolution in Southern ideas. Thus, for example, stands General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, a disfranchised leader of the Rebellion, pleading the old abolition plea of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" to a meeting of blacks, who only the other day were his absolute slaves, and regarded by himself as divinely placed under his sovereign will and pleasure as their lord and master. Neither suffering nor policy could work such a change single-handed; but where helplessness, necessity, and sound policy combine, even those old Southern inborn ideas, inherited with a thousand negro slaves—ideas which have survived a four years' disastrous war for the sovereign rights of slavery, are vanquished and dismissed.

General Wade Hampton represents the interests of the Southern landholders against Senator Wilson and the interests of the Republican party. As the contest goes on, the lines dividing the future political parties of the South will begin to appear, and the tendencies of the negro vote. At present it seems to be drifting to the Republican camp, and under some vague notion that confiscation is to crown the work of emancipation, but when this fallacy is dispelled, as it must be, the Southern negro will take a clearer view of his political policy, and will shape his course accordingly. Meantime it will be intensely interesting to watch the developments of this new political era in the South, and its reaction upon our political parties in the North.

Christening Under Difficulties.

From the Tribune.

How hard it is satisfactorily to name a baby is well enough known to Paterfamilias and his amiable lady. It is a matter of taste, an affair of diplomacy, a question of euphony, in which the party principally interested has, unfortunately, no voice, and may be rendered miserable for life by the baptismal indiscretions of his begetters. As it is with brand-new infants, so it is with freshly acquired territory; and we are not at all astonished to hear that Mr. Seward is puzzled to determine by what name to call his glaciers, icebergs, and rock-ribbed acres. Congress will have to settle the matter; but a recommendation from Mr. Secretary would go a great way with both Houses. A good name, as the acute Shakespeare observes, is an immediate jewel; and however easy it may be to title a hamlet, and to call a house, a barn, a blacksmith's shop, and a grocery, Rome or Athens, Carthage or Palmyra, the naming of a Territory is a matter of more difficulty. Voyagers have frequently bestowed geographical appellations which are mournfully suggestive, such as Point Famine, Deadman's Island, or Cape Fear; and why would not Billy's Hard Bargain be not only sounding but sensible? or Fahrenheit's Despair, considering that no thermometers will be long enough for practical use in those realms of everlasting twilight? or Bear's Paradise? or Orcus, since the Northmen's Hell is a cold one? or something suggestive of living on seals' meat and ice-water, if, indeed, there is any water there, even in the hottest season. We certainly should advise Mr. Seward to go up and take a private view before deciding, were we not apprehensive that he would be frozen to death before he could be starved to death, and so be sent home harder even than he is now, to be exhibited in a glass case in the department. He would find an immense field for ingenuity, the only productive crop probable in those parts, and every facility for making mint-juleps except mint and peach brandy, sugar, spoons, and other trifles. In his present bothe ration, however, we are glad to notice that he has the help of the newspapers, and may yet come out of his trouble with lucky felicity. Some of these journals are all for a Russian name—something ending in "ski," and dangerous to unsophisticated American jaws. One editor, of whose monarchical proclivities we are ashamed, proposes to call the desert "after one of the Russian Czars," forgetting that the insult might be made a *casus belli*, or, at any rate, cost us the good-will of the Muscovite monarch, whose wrath might be extreme at finding that, though rid of the property, the fact of his previous ownership was to be historically perpetuated. Some are for calling this howling wilderness "Columbia," but besides being a name general to the whole country, the Britishers have their "Columbia," and it would be cruel by an unnecessary repetition to distract the brains of the school-classes in geography, who, what with British Columbia, and Spanish-American Colombia, and our old-established Columbia, and the District of Columbia, to say nothing of "Hail Columbia," might be flogged within an inch of their blighted lives for making confusion worse contounded. No; another Columbia will never do. "Asiana" has been proposed, and if it could be always pronounced "Ass-iana," this name would have a moral bearing, and might be a useful reminder to future generations with plenty of money, and with a passion for collecting glaciers. "Asiana" is, no doubt, a clumsy piece of verbal joinery; but, perhaps, barbarous regions deserve no better than barbarous titles. With respect to the highly respectable constellation so called, we would offer the name of "Ursa Major," out of compliment to the grizzlies, but as we are not certain that Mr. Seward will not be buying that whole cluster of seven golden stars before he goes out of office, we refrain from urging our amendment. "Terra Incognita" would be good, if it were English, and especially proper, inasmuch as one man swears that the new purchase is a New-Canaan, with rivers of milk and with mountains of honey, while others aver that the little busy bee could not live in the neighborhood, to say nothing of the fodder-loving cow. As we know rather more of Central Africa than we do of this mysterious land, we would postpone the baptism until we discover what the bantling is like, which will be when Mr. Seward has plodded his weary way up there, and hoisted the American flag upon the North Pole, to the intense delight of the frisky walrus and the meditative whale. Of course, he will make a speech. There will be nobody to hear it except the monsters of the deep, and of the ice-floe; but if St. Anthony preached to the fishes, why should not Mr. Seward hold forth to the bears? Being the only inhabitants, he might promise these animals the right of suffrage, upon condition of their not eating him; and as he would not be in very good case after his meanderings, even the hungriest bears might prefer a vote to such victuals. We should; but still it is a matter of taste.

With the best intentions in the world, we believe that we have thrown no light upon this tenebrificous subject. The longer we look at it the darker it grows. There seems to be but one way of settling the matter, and that is to leave the territory altogether alone in its gloomy grandeur and sublime isolation, with the bears growling, and the wolves howling, and the icebergs cracking, and the aurora streaming, and Mr. Seward in nine frieze overcoats calling the elements to order and proclaiming American sovereignty.

Our Gold and Silver Resources—Why is Mining Unprofitable?

From the Times.

There are some curious anomalies in the business of mining for the precious metals, and they are admirably illustrated in Mr. J. Ross Browne's report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. An approximate estimate shows the annual product of the Pacific slope to be in excess of $100,000,000. California's share of contribution to this aggregate has been, for the last four years, about one-third of the whole amount, although in 1851, when the vast influx of prospectors and panners had brought the productiveness of her shallow "diggings" to its culmination, her yield was $65,000,000. Since that time the placers, the source of two-thirds of the gold product, have steadily decreased in profitable working, and although the quartz interest has proportionably increased and is rapidly bringing itself into a condition of regularity and trustworthiness, yet the gold product of the State has grown less every year. We had a vivid exemplification of the importance of our annual gold crop during the commercial and financial crisis in Europe last fall, when, within sixty days, San Francisco exported $12,000,000 in hard gold and silver to sustain American credit and its English holders. Not only so, but there is a striking fact which it is hard to realize, that the product of precious metals for last year on our Western coast exceeds all the gold and silver in the National Treasury and in all the banks of all the States, although it was less than for many years before.

But, notwithstanding the impression of wealth we get from conning over these statements, the production of all this bullion has not been a source of much profit to the men whose capital and labor brought it forth. Indeed, the proportion of California miners who have acquired fortunes is much less than that of Illinois farmers. This may to some extent, perhaps, be accounted for by the rise of real estate in the States east of the Missouri, but the same principle holds good in California itself. The internal revenue returns show that, outside of the cities, the majority of large incomes are rather in the agricultural than the mining districts, and this when the mining interests are far less pressed upon by taxation than the farming.

There have been various reasons for this strange state of affairs. The most obvious was the unsettled and shifting character of the mining population; and, in its turn, that was produced not only by the abnormal excitement of gold hunting and the mercurial disposition of the adventurers to rush in any direction after the merest rumor of a trace of gold, but also by the uncertain tenure by which they held their claims. No man could own his mine except by the imperfect and shaky title of custom and miners' regulations. Hence there was no desire to cultivate or improve the land, except just so far as was absolutely necessary to sustain life and to make mining appliances effective. That difficulty has been now removed, and the law passed by Congress last summer will do more for California and the mineral West, by providing good titles and permanent interests among the people, than if it had given them millions of dollars.

The other, and perhaps the main obstacles to success in mining, are inherent in the pursuit itself, and will be so long as mining means "speculation" instead of "business." It is difficult, at the start, to get a really good claim. If the property has been opened and proved, it is held at a "fancy price." If it is undeveloped, its "indications" may be followed by thousand of dollars and years of labor, and prove barren in the end. But look at the numberless mines really rich in precious metal that have come to naught. Of over $70,000,000 of silver extracted from Nevada mines not one-third returned to the capitalists whose money had paid for the property, the machinery, and the labor, and sustained untold "assessments." In California it has been the same. When the placers began to be left for the more enduring and steady quartz veins, many small but exceedingly rich claims were owned by combinations of two of three partners only. Then the expenses were directly and economically administered, the chances, and, indeed, the motives for peculation were wanting, and a combination of small capital and hard work brought a legitimate return of steady, sure (and often enormous) profit. Then began the company-furor. The temporary productiveness of the mines brought about huge incorporations, vast stock capitals, inflated prices, and extravagant notions of prospective value. Single "feet" in some few mines, originally costing two or three dollars, paid monthly dividends of from $300 to $500, and commanded prices from $500 to $15,000. On the strength of these results, over excitement set in, undue speculation followed in new and untried mines, wild extravagance was the order of the day among the company officers; splendid offices, costly furniture, expensive "improved" machinery, and all the long list of follies brought their natural result. We need not look all the way to California for the effects. We are here in the same plight, and there is many a man who can testify to the truth of the foregoing picture.

A notable example of it is a well-known mine in Nevada, which, under the cautious and economical management of its four original owners, paid at the rate of $20,000 per month. Of course it must be sold to a company. It was thus sold, and the company managed in two years' time to spend $299,000 upon it, to take nothing out, and finally to so wind themselves up that the property passed out of their hands into the control of a few practical men who were able to buy up its bonds and get the whole thing into their own power. Within two months after the second change, the sensible administration of the few managers who were directly interested, produced a yield of $67,000 from the "played-out" mine.

The fault, generally, is not so much in the mines, then, as in the miners—or rather the mine-owners, who subscribe vast sums of money to be frittered away by incompetence and extravagance, or pocketed by downright peculation. Combined capital is one of the levers of the modern world, but it must be applied to mining, just as to every other enterprise, in a practical, economical, judicious, and business-like manner, or capitalists will find that their money has been worse than wasted, and their falsely named "enterprise" will bring no return.

France and Prussia.

From the Trimes.

We have at length an official statement from the French Government in regand to the negotiations with Holland respecting the cession of Luxembourg. On the 8th inst. the Marquis de Moustier, in reply to questions from several deputies, announced in the Corps Législatif that the Government had brought to the consideration of this matter "thoughts only of conciliation and peace." France had not raised the question of her own accord. Attracted by the undecided position of Luxembourg, France made several unofficial communications on the subject to Holland, when the Dutch Cabinet indiscreetly let out the secret to Prussia. This gave the question an international character, and introduced elements which France would have been glad to keep in the background until the purchase could have been quietly arranged and actually consummated. Prussia answered the revelations of the Dutch Cabinet by an appeal to the treaty of 1839, and thus blocked the little game which the Emperor of France was so quietly playing. Upon this Napoleon assures the world that in casting his eyes upon the convenient Duchy he always kept in view the consent of Holland, the examination of the treaties of the great powers, and the wishes of the inhabitants of Luxembourg, who were to be allowed the privilege of deciding, by universal suffrage, whether they would be sold to France or join the North German Confederacy. As France is still willing to abide by these views, and to examine the question in concert with the other great powers, the Marquis de Moustier, speaking for his imperial master, believes that the peace of Europe cannot be disturbed.

This is the official view of the situation. We find, however, that the French papers, as a general rule, see the matter in a less favorable light, and are inclined to regard war as not improbable. *La France* admits that the time may come when the Emperor may be compelled to vindicate the national dignity against the obstinate refusal of the German States to grant the guarantees to which France may consider herself entitled. Another journal, which has never favored the annexation of the Duchy, takes the same tone. The question, it says, is no longer one of territorial aggrandizement, but one of national dignity and influence. France cannot afford to put forward pretensions and renounce them at the bidding of another power. To do so would be to announce her own downfall from the first rank among nations to a lower position than Spain ever occupied. Having taken a positive stand in regard to Luxembourg, she must maintain it at all hazards. The Duchy must be evacuated by Prussia, or war must ensue. These are the conclusions reached by the French papers, up to our latest dates by mail, and they accord with the uncertainty and apprehension felt in the commercial circles of Europe. We have had intimations, by Atlantic Telegraph, of a plan submitted to the consideration of France and Prussia by the other great powers, to secure the peaceful settlement of the question. As Napoleon has signified his willingness to accept the propositions embraced in this plan, it is to be presumed that they afford him facilities for covering his retreat from a position where, except for this friendly assistance, he must either fight or surrender. It is apparent that France does not wish to fight, and that she will not fight, except for the preservation of her national dignity and her rank as a European power. The French care nothing for Luxembourg, but they care a great deal for glory and national honor; and if Prussia should persist in holding on to the Duchy in the face of Napoleon's representations and demands, they will throw themselves into a war with as much enthusiasm as if it were for a chosen cause.

Horace Greeley as a Hen.

From the World.

It is rash to infer from the ease with which a man can walk the tight-rope on his toes that he is competent to edit the works of Lactantius. General Sheridan snatched victory from the jaws of defeat in the Valley o the Shenandoah, but it does not therefore follow that he could write a threnody on the death of the late lamented Lincoln fully equal in poetic merit to the ode of Dryden on Alexander's Feast. It used to be said of the Bostonians that their belief in the capacity of Daniel Webster would have made them acquiesce in his election to supersede Fanny Elsler as the leader of a *ballet;* and it is certain that, since the death of the great expounder of the Constitution, the same intelligent citizens have reached the point of thinking that Charles Sumner could have made a better speech than he in reply to the oration of Colonel Hayne. When we see the Republicans of New York nominating the author of the "Potiphar Papers" to a post which would have called out the best powers of Chancellor Kent, and proposing to pair Mr. A. J. H. Duganne with William M. Evarts in the revision of the fundamental law of a Commonwealth inhabited by four millions of the busiest and most prosperous of the Anglo-American race, we are forcibly reminded of the importance of recalling men to the simple pomological fact that apples do not grow on willow trees nor pears on pumpkin vines. That "some things can be done as well as others" is an ancient and fish-like, but perfectly respectable axiom; yet it is an axiom just as ancient and just as respectable, that it is perilous to call upon the cobbler for work unfamiliar to his last. Here, for example, is Mr. Horace Greeley, whose success as an editor cannot be properly questioned, and whose turnips, we believe, are, in the average, very fair specimens of the results of genius concentrated upon *ruta-baga*. But, no longer ago than the 15th of October, 1866, Mr. Horace Greeley dropped his pen and threw away his hoe, and, pluming himself upon some presumed faculty of incubation, made his bow to the public in the character of a hen. The nominations of the Republican party for the State Legislature of New York having, at that date, been made, Mr. Horace Greeley came out in the *Tribune* and declared them a great improvement upon the nominations of previous years. "Some excellent members of the last House," said Horace Greeley, "have declined a re-election; but many good men have been nominated in their stead, while most of the bad eggs in the last House have been set aside by their constituents." We then took the liberty of doubting whether the new-laid eggs over which H. G. thus cackled might not in the end prove to be addled, and, if not unmerchantable, at least unwholesome for consumption by the body politic. Six months have scarcely passed away, and we now behold the same H. G., with erected feathers and clucks of inexpressible indignation, driving into the horse-pond of infamy the chickens hatched at Albany out of these identical eggs, over which so much maternal pride was then prematurely displayed. Of course, nobody is surprised by this save H. G. himself; but it may be of some use, even to Republican voters, to consider whether it is wise to accept, in a case of so much lasting importance the ovarian droppings of a hen whose legislative ducklings and goslings have so dismally disappointed the expectations of their fond but sligtly fatuous parent.

The Coming War.

From the World.

All the indications in Europe point to a war this summer between France and Prussia. The speeches in and out of Parliament, the newspapers, the state of trade, the stock lists, all furnish evidence that the conflict is considered inevitable. Not that the Emperor Napoleon wants to fight; he would avoid it if he could with honor. Personally, he is far from well, his army is not prepared, the French needle-guns are not yet ready, and the Exposition is under way; but events will not wait. The French people are in a passion of wounded national vanity, while Prussia is insolent, imperious, and evidently determined to force a fight. Bismark seems to be of opinion that blows from without are essential to the consolidation of the great German power he has called into being. He insists that France shall not have Luxembourg, his King threatens the French Emperor in a speech from the throne, while the needle-guns swarm on either bank of the Rhine.

But if war takes place, what then? On which side will victory incline? The event alone can answer these queries. It is only certain that the French Emperor has had a run of ill-luck for the past two years, while fortune has favored his rival.

Russia also seems to be uneasy, and not unwilling to take advantage of the Luxembourg imbroglio to seize Constantinople. Some of the news we publish has a look that way. At any rate, 1867 promises to be memorable in the annals of Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD SMITH, Secretary.

4 6 12

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

3 29

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 15 Tw JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all Horses, Cows, Sheep, or any description of cattle whatsoever, or Hog, Sow, Shoat, Pig, or Goat found going at large in any of the highways of the city, or in any of the public squares or parks thereof, or upon any uninclosed field, common, or piece of land therein, will be taken up and disposed of as provided by ordinance of March 1, 1855.

By order of the Mayor.

H. G. CLARK, High Constable.

4 23 3t

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ordinance prohibiting the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st of May, 1867. All officers of the police force are directed to prosecute all persons found violating the provisions of the ordinance.

By order of the Mayor.

H. G. CLARK, High Constable.

4 23 3t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.

JOHN C. GRANGER, Recording Secretary pro tem.

4 15 14t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.

JACOB BINDER, President.

4 23 12t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

JAMES S. COX, President.

4 20 14t

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against trusting any body on my account from this date, without my written order.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Master of brig Iza.

4 22 3t

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS are requested to call and get their tickets. 4 23 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw 3

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, etc., etc.

This great remedy is too well known, and is performing too much good, to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

TESTIMONY OF MR. PETER SHAW.

WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., December 10, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Son, Boston—Gentlemen:—During the winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and Lungs, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr Huntley, to give Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your Balsam one of the best remedies for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Diseases, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such.

Yours truly, PETER SHAW.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston. and for sale by Druggists generally.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS MANIFOLD FORMS.

J. W. HORNOR, Esq., of Parkersburg, West Va., writes to Dr. Anders, July 3, 1866, as follows:—

"I had 37 Running Ulcers when I commenced taking your Iodine Water, and am now entirely cured of Scrofula."

DR. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

is a pure solution of Iodine, without a solvent, the most powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative known. Circulars free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 DEY Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. 1 23 4 22 2t

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, 11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS, this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT, 1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.

PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted —Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address $25.

H. HALL & CO., No. 724 CHESNUT Street, 4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER, 3 29 tf Administratrix.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 559 North TWENTY-FIFTH Street, below Green, eight rooms, with bath. In good order. Immediate possession. Price, $3500.

Apply to H. L. HAINES, Conveyancer, 4 22 5t* No. 530 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE Furnished Residence situated No. 110 TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown, from June 1 until the 1st day of October or November.

Apply on the premises. 4 20 6t*

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED double HOUSE to rent for six months, or one year, having a handsome lawn, with large garden and abundance of fruit. Apply at No. 68 TULPEHOCKEN Street. 4 22 3t*

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO., 3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Oysters and Meals at all hours 4 5 1m

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS AND PANICS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

You have laid the people under obligations for the bold and able manner in which you advocate popular rights and social topics generally. Permit me to commend, especially, the trenchant article on the labor question contained in your issue of the 10th inst., in which you argue that a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight, if fairly and *honestly* extended to all kinds of labor, would not help but injure the very persons intended to be benefited by it. Your argument that the arbitrary diminution of laboring-time two-tenths would appreciate all values twenty-five per cent., and defeat the very aim of the labor "reformers," is a demonstration. You say:—

"The suit of clothes which can now be manufactured for twenty dollars would then cost twenty-five. The house which it now costs four thousand dollars to build would then cost five thousand. And so of everything else. Hence the result would be that, while the laborer might get just as much money for a day's work of eight hours as he had previously obtained for ten hours, that money would not buy him so much in the market as before. He must pay more rent, for it costs twenty-five per cent. more to build houses; he must pay more for meat and flour, and hats and boots and clothes, because it costs more to make all these things. An hour's labor would purchase no more in the market than it would before, so that the laborer would really be *poorer* by every hour's labor he had lost."

Thus, the practical point in your proposition is, that the laboring man would be *poorer*, that is, have just two-tenths less comfort than before; for, if it is an *honest* reform, he must expect to receive as much less wages as he works less time, and all others must have the same advantages as himself.

If, however, it can be shown that ten hours' labor exhausts a workman unduly, and in the long run he can produce as much, or more, by the short as the long time of labor, then the objection falls, of course; for this is the only true point in the whole question. I assume that there is never too much production in a country. There may be too much in particular branches of labor, but it does not affect the principle.

The result of increased labor is to cheapen products, and that benefits everybody, including the laborer himself. It is doubtless the intention of the short-sighted labor "reformers" to get at non-producers by the project. But it will fail; for on that plan, capital is always stronger than labor. The workingman's true remedy is to discriminate in matters of taxation against accumulated capital, and in favor of labor or the laborer; in short, to compel capital to endow the people, as in the case of the Public School law. Here the workingman, holding the ballot in his hand, has capital completely in his power; and when the endowment is gained, it blesses all classes of society alike. But I did not intend to discuss the Eight-Hour movement, so much as to notice a cognate topic brought forward in your paper last Wednesday, as a sort of "caution" to capitalists and business men, under the caption, "Business Prospects of the Country."

Here, Mr. Editor, permit one of your constant readers to caution you against an unwitting error the press is too prone to fall into. I allude to the habit of getting up commercial "panics" from time to time.

In the editorial referred to, after quoting articles from the Chicago *Times* and *Tribune*, deprecating the state of trade and the necessity of caution, you add:—

"In view of this state of the case in the great workshops of our capitalists, it is well for them to look well ahead into the future, and embark only in such investments as will render their capital available on call. We have breakers ahead; and, like wise seamen, we advise every man to reef his sails and be prepared for any possible emergency. We do not think that a financial panic is imminent, but it is possible; and the surest way to not only avoid its occurrence, but also to be safe should it occur, is to act the part dictated by prudence, and be prepared for its coming."

Now, if this is intended as an admonition to speculators in "oil," "gold and silver," and other mining stock enterprises, or mere gambling in securities, it is wisely put forth; but if, as its language imports, it is a caution to legitimate production, such as farming, iron or cloth manufacturing, and the like, I have no hesitation in characterizing it as unwise, because it is calculated to produce the very thing deprecated. You say:—"We have breakers ahead, and, like wise seamen, we advise *every man* (the italics are mine) to reef his sails, and be prepared for any *possible* emergency." Now the "breakers" you speak of can only come by the shattering of credits, as in 1857, the same being the result of the popular judgment as to the solvency of corporations and business men. Production and consumption, on the contrary, is a rock that no panics can long disarrange or destroy. Keep labor in motion; secure to all what they earn; let there be no idle drones in the hive; and we can snap our fingers at panics, stock boards, and alarmist editors to boot. The breakers you refer to are doubtless the result of increased production North, beyond what is needed for immediate consumption at home at the present high prices, and ought in a large measure to be removed by reduced prices, by home competition, and by heavy shipments to the South, where the people are starving in the midst of a geographical paradise. The North is plethoric of labor, and the South is emaciated for the want of it. Let no man, then, but the fancy speculators reef sail. There is a market at the South for all our labor for a year to come. If labor grows redundant, as the Chicago *Times* says it is in that locality, let wealthy land-owners out there plant their virgin prairies, that never felt a plough before. Wheat is $3 per bushel. Let them plant trees, or dig down hills, for the good of the next generation. Let the Chicago capitalists quit investing in stocks, and go to building houses, that their children will want if they do not, and there will soon cease to be a cry that labor is "redundant." So far as your caution applies to men who are doing large business on small capital, and especially those engaged in enterprises of doubtful return, your advice is timely and judicious; but as far as it relates to *heavy* capitalists, and especially wealthy manufacturers, it is a grand mistake. As an illustration, permit me to instance two or three large iron manufacturers in this county, who can control at least a quarter of a million dollars each. Suppose these men, who have cleared fortunes during late years by favoring markets, should take your hint, and because the price of iron is depressed, "shut down," throwing their large force of workmen, who depend on their business for a living, out of employment?

If that would not be "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs," it would be very like it, and just the mode to produce a first-class panic. These capitalists can *afford* to store up iron, and wait for a better market. It is not a perishable article, can never be produced without labor, or cease to be valuable as a product. These are not the men to "furl their sails" and starve the workmen whose labor in the past filled their coffers. No; the true remedy with such is a slight reduction of wages, to continue only till the market rallies. They owe their workmen steady employment, if it is in their power to give it.

Thus, if capitalists, instead of "reefing sails in dull times," would build houses, needful railroads, clear land, drain swamps, or engage in any other *sure* and permanent improvements, they would assume the character of public benefactors, as much as George Peabody, whose praise is on every tongue.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., April 22. M. A.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE BETHANY MISSION.—The new building, in Brandywine street, below Sixteenth, intended for the education of colored children, was formally opened last evening with appropriate religious exercises. The building was densely crowded, and lively interest was manifested in the success of the mission. There are quite a number of respectable colored families residing in the northwestern section of the city, and the mission will supply a want long felt. After the services the fair gotten up by the lady friends of the cause was thrown open, and will continue so during the week. A large quantity of useful articles are for sale, and as the object is a worthy one, the ladies will doubtless meet with the reward they so deservedly merit.

HOSPITAL INTELLIGENCE. — The following-named persons were admitted yesterday to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Edward Young, aged five years, while on his way to school, jumped on the rear part of the city van, and falling off, had both of his legs badly cut.

Michael McCue, aged twenty-eight, visited one of the dens in Water street, and came out with his head badly cut.

Adeline Sands, aged thirty-five, colored, was admitted at half-past 5 P. M., bleeding profusely from a wound in her head. She says she was going for a bucket of water at the hour mentioned, when a man said something abusive to her, and on her replying to him she was struck with a brick.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERY.—Yesterday the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia met to hear Commissioners from the Second Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, below Arch, as to the reasons why a call from the West Arch Street Church should not be put into the hands of their pastor, Rev. Dr. Beadle. Both churches were ably represented, West Arch Street Church by ex-Governor Pollock and others, Second Church by Theodore Cuyler, Esq., and others. After an able representation of the claims of each church, and a discussion of marked Christian courtesy and kindness, it was resolved by the Presbytery that Dr. Beadle remain pastor of the Second Church.

RATHER STRANGE.—About eighteen months ago, George Fry, at that time Superintendent of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company, suddenly disappeared from his home and family, and after a long search a drowned body resembling that of Mr. Fry was found, and recently interred at the expense of the wife of Mr. Fry. A few days ago word came to the family that the husband and father was alive and well, living on a farm in this State. The family was reunited. Mr. Fry gives as his reasons for this strange conduct, that he thought he could do better by working on a farm in the country than by remaining in the city.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—At a meeting of the Special Committee of Councils last evening, a ballot was taken for the selection of the citizens who should, in conjunction with the Mayor and Presidents of Select and Common Councils, constitute the Commissioners of Public Buildings, when the following were selected:—Messrs. John Price Wetherill, James H. Orne, Henry C. Lea, Henry D. Moore, John M. Ogden, and John Thompson.

After instructing the Chairman to report the ordinance to City Councils at their next meeting (to-morrow), the committee adjourned.

A SAD CALAMITY.—Mr. Norris Bell, a member of the Bachelor Base-Ball Club, died at an early hour yesterday morning, from the effects of an injury received on Saturday last. Previous to the game of the Athletic and Bachelor Clubs, on Saturday, Mr. Bell was struck on the side of the head with a ball. He played the game through, went home, and in the course of Monday inflammation set in, resulting as before stated. He was a young man, married, and resided at Eighth and Fitzwater streets.

THE ROSINE ASSOCIATION.—We understand that at a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Rosine Association, Thomas Moore, M. D., and M. M. Walker, M. D., both of Germantown, were appointed the physicians of the Association. This institution, it will be recollected, is under the exclusive management of ladies; and active measures, we are informed, are in process to carry out very efficiently its benevolent and truly Christian objects.

LATE PERIODICALS.—A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us all of the London magazines and periodicals for the current month, besides *Harper's Magazine* for May, etc.

Mr. J. M. Clement, Purser of the steamer Tonawanda, has our thanks for files of late Southern papers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. James E. Murdoch appears this evening as "Charles," in Beaumont and Fletcher's renowned play of *The Elder Brother*, which has been arranged for representation in these later days by Mr. Murdoch, and the management promise that the play shall be put upon the stage in excellent style, with a cast embracing the entire strength of the company. This great dramatic revival will mark an era in our theatrical history, and we have no doubt the public demand will induce Mr. Murdoch to repeat *The Elder Brother* next week once, at least. There are many of Mr. Murdoch's friends who would like to witness his performance of "Dick Dashall," in *My Aunt*, before the close of his present successful engagement.

At the matinee next Saturday afternoon, by general request, Mr. Murdoch will personate "Vapid," in the *Dramatist*.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Charles Walcot, Jr., takes her benefit this evening. Apart from Mrs. Walcot's brilliant talents as an actress, she is a lady of real social refinement, and delicate feminine accomplishments. Justly entitled, for the first cause, to encouragement, she has irrevocable claims upon the kindness of the community for the latter attribute and acquirements. The bill selected is an excellent one, and as "Katherine," in the *Household Fairy*, Mrs. Walcot will delight her female friends.

On Friday night the attaches of this theatre (doorkeepers, ushers, etc.) will receive their only benefit this season. An admirable entertainment has been arranged for the occasion.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Lady Emily Don appears again this evening in a capital light comedy and burlesque bill. Lady Don has created a most favorable impression here, and we doubt not that she will become as much of a pet here as she has been in England. We are glad to announce that large and fashionable audiences always attend the *soirees dramatiques* of Lady Don. Her acting and singing are equally good, and her vivacity and brilliancy never flag.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Sam Collyer and his sons, together with the great Variety Troupe, continue to attract and delight immense audiences every evening.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present an admirable olio entertainment, the burlesque Peak Bell Ringers and the *House that Jack Built*, every night. This evening the burlesque *Base Ball Match* and other good things will be added.

Publications Exported from France.

From statistics recently published it appears that during the first eleven months of 1864, France exported books, engravings, and lithographs of the value of $3,546,000. In 1865 the aggregate fell to $3,450,000. In 1866 it rose slightly—that is, during the first eleven months of the year $3,514,000 worth of books, prints, and lithographs were purchased by foreign customers. Of this sum, $2,337,100 were expended on books written in French.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:09	MOON RISES	11:49
SUN SETS	6:49	HIGH WATER	5:14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	April 6
W. Metropolis	Havre	New York	April 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	April 7
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	April 9
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	April 10
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 11
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	April 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	April 24
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	April 24
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Celia	New York	London	April 27
C. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	April 27
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	April 27
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 29
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	April 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 27
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 27
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	April 27
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer that regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Iza, Williams, Cardenas, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig J. C. Shaw, Sanders, St. Thomas, do.
Sch A. Sheppard, Bowditch, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, Portsmouth, do.
Schr A. Tirrell, Purves, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, Salisbury, do.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, Norwich, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr C. Loeser, Smith, Portsmouth, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Danversport, do.
Schr A. T. Rowland, Rowland, New London, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr W. Griffing, Griffing, New Haven, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Sophia Ann, Smith, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. Barratt, Nickerson, Danversport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W. Copes, Baker, Portsmouth, Preston Coal Co.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr L. Chester, Gookin, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr E. Richardson, Thompson, Boston, do.
Schr Commerce, Evans, Amesbury Point, Audenried Norton & Co.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, Georgetown, do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Somerset Point, Captain.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, from New Orleans, via Havana, 4 days and 17 hours, with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Left at Havana steamship Hendrick Hudson, to sail 26th for Philadelphia.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 36 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 64 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Off Cape Henlopen saw a barm, brig, beating in; off the Light passed a barque, one brig, and a schooner, at anchor; below Morris Liston's saw brig Nellie Clifford and barque Elgin, bound down; off Duck Creek, brig W. H. Sawyer, from Cienfuegos, bound up; off Reedy Point, schrs J. J. Spencer, from Cardenas, and J. Hart, coming up.

Barque Sir Peter Goodwin, 35 days from Cardiff, with iron, etc., to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr I. Baker, Purvere, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.

Schr J. E. Atkins Atkins, 2 days from Milton, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Delaware, Wilson, 2 days from Milton, with grain to Christian & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Harry Virden, from Sagua; schr Geo. T. Thorn, from New Orleans; three brigs, names unknown.—Reported by Captain Bennett, of steamship Pioneer.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Crusader, Norton, for Iquique, to load for Philadelphia or New York, at Valparaiso 16th ult.

Barque Cephas Starrett, Gregory, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Barque O. Davis, Shrouds, hence, remained at Valparaiso 16th ult., for Guayaquil.

Barque Village Belle, Littie, from Londonderry for Philadelphia, was wind bound in Moville Bay 6th inst.

Brig Idella, Jackson, for Philadelphia next day, at Matanzas 12th inst.

Brig K. Stewart, Paddock, hence, was discharging at Rio Janeiro 26th ult.

Brig Golden Lead, Langthorn, hence, at Aspinwall 14th inst.

Brig E. Bernard, Burgess, for Philadelphia about 16th, at Matanzas 12th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, hence, for New Bedford, at New York yesterday.

Schr Mary Brewer, Pease, hence, at Fall River 19th instant.

Schr John H. Rapp, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 20th inst.

Schrs Mary E. Simmons, Gandy; S. A. Boice, Boice; Transit, Rackett; A. M. Lee, Dukes; Hattie, Carter; and R. H. Wilson, Mull, hence, at Salem 20th inst.

Schrs Express, Brown, and J. S. Clark, Clark, hence, at Beverly 21st inst., the latter for Danvers.

Schr Jesse B. Allen, Case, hence, at Nantucket 17th instant.

Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Schr M. A. McMahan, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.

Schrs J. B. Austin, Davis, and R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 20th inst.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 24th inst.

Schr H. Manton, Baxter; C. E. Elmer, Haley; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; J. Baxter, Baxter; C. Newkirk, Weaver; R. Vaux, Powell; J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; A. Garwood, Godfrey; Trade Wind, Hoffman; W. G. Audenried, Hewitt; S. H. Sharp, Webb; and N. E. Clark, Clark, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schr J. R. Moore, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 22d instant.

Schr Jacob McKenzie, hence, at Newburyport 20th instant.

Schrs S. B. Harris, Wilson, and Ruby, Cobb, hence, at Newburyport 21st inst.

Schr Antelope, Chadwick, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

Schrs Dacotah, Partridge; A. Heaton, Phinney; and Mary W. Hupper, Hupper, hence, at Portland 21st instant.

Schr Sea Queen, Guptill, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 15th inst.

Schrs Rebecca and Harriet, and W. B. Morgan, Hopkins, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.

Schrs Reading Railroad, and John Towlett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 21st inst.

MISCELLANY.

There were found among the rocks on the Island of Sampson, Scilly, on April 2 and 3, 1867, a quantity of clothes, three photographs (one of two boys and a girl, another of two boys, a girl, and a woman, and the third a boy), an illustrated clasp Bible, with a letter addressed to Captain Lord, ship New Hampshire, East Dock, Cardiff, 1865; two chronometers, Nos. 1028 and 1444, maker Alex. Cairns, Liverpool, and rated at Bremerhaven, Feb. 18, 1867; three Indian rupees, twelve Indian half cents, and Spanish copper coins, and broken pieces of a clothes chest, supposed to have contained the above. The whole are in the custody of the Receiver of Wrecks at Scilly, and are supposed to belong to W. A. Lord, late master of ship New Hampshire, of Portsmouth, United States, which foundered at sea March 26.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 5]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 51 North WATER Street, and
No. 21 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 3] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20]

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS!
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS
4 8 tmwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1322 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port April 27.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nassau, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK
FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, April 27
CITY OF CORK.....Wednesday, May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 4
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 11
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	32
To Paris	125	To Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
LIPPINCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains of Yachts, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boil Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] REACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD,
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where every thing in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PETER. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervisior over all, He ventures to say that, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public. 4 6 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SATURDAY EVENING, April 27, 1867.
GRAND MONSTER CONC

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week; payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867.

How Slavery Came to be Abolished.

From the report of the reply made by one Major Lee to Senator Wilson, on the occasion of the latter's late speech in Orange Court House, Virginia, we learn that one of the arguments which the Southern conservatives intend to use with the negroes against the Republicans, is that the work of emancipation on the part of the North was not voluntary but compulsory—a military necessity. We simply call attention to this position now assumed by Southern conservatives, to contrast it with the assertion which the same class of men have so long and so persistently made, that the Republicans inaugurated the war for the express purpose of overthrowing slavery. This has been a charge of the Copperhead Democracy all over the country. Now, however, when a different sentiment is to be catered to, the assertion is made that the Republicans did not at first intend to emancipate the slaves, but only did it as a last resort.

It is very true that the war was not gone into for the purpose of overthrowing slavery. Its object was the vindication of the national authority by the overthrow of the Rebellion which the slaveholders had inaugurated. This was its chief and only object. But as soon as the South fired the first shot against Fort Sumter, there was not a Republican but understood that the doom of Slavery was sealed. The moment a state of war prevailed, that moment, under the war power, slavery could be legally and constitutionally abolished. John Quincy Adams announced this doctrine thirty years ago, and maintained it unchallenged. The war to put down the Rebellion made it possible, therefore, for the Government to legally overthrow slavery—something which it was thought, at least, impossible to do in a time of peace. And this the Republican party immediately insisted should be done.

The fierce opposition of the Copperhead Democracy, who much preferred the success of the Rebellion to the overthrow of slavery, together with the natural hesitancy of Abraham Lincoln, served to put off the event; but it could not be permanently delayed. President Lincoln was doubtless far behind public sentiment in this matter. We have never doubted that the Emancipation Proclamation would have been sanctioned by the country and would have strengthened the Union cause, as early as 1861. Others, however, thought differently; and Mr. Lincoln preferred to wait until he felt sure that he had the country at his back. He also seemed, at first, to hope that the border States might be induced to enter upon the experiment of gradual emancipation—a hope that soon proved to be fallacious.

Slavery was abolished, therefore, not as a matter of compulsion, nor purely of military necessity. The war furnished the occasion and the *legal* justification for its overthrow, but the *cause* lay deep down in the hearts of the people, and the moral justification was in the inherent wrong of the thing itself. We have no fears that the colored citizens of the South will be misled in this matter. It is too late in the day to shake their confidence in the memory of Abraham Lincoln, their great friend and liberator. The attempt to do so will but react against those who make it.

"Reefing Sails."

We make room elsewhere in our paper for a well written communication from a correspondent who in many respects has sound ideas on the necessities of the situation in the business world, and who expresses his views clearly and with no little force. He commends our opposition to the proposed eight-hour law, and we will pass at once to that part of his letter which treats of a warning we published a few days since in regard to a possible panic. In the first place, we did not intend our advice to capitalists to reef their sails to apply exclusively to fancy speculators. We intended that it should be our deliberate advice to a great majority of all the men who are actively engaged in manufacture, and all the other producing industries of our country. And we think our correspondent will agree with us if he looks a little more closely at the sentence of which he complains. The objectionable paragraph reads:—

"We have breakers ahead, and, like wise seamen, we advise every man to reef his sails, and be prepared for any possible emergency. We do not think that a financial panic is imminent, but it is possible; and the surest way to not only avoid its occurrence but also to be safe should it occur, is to act the part dictated by prudence, and be prepared for its coming."

Now, we really do not see anything in this to which any one can take exception. We do not advise the capitalists to stop their mills, and let their hands stand, as our correspondent apparently thinks. We advise them to take a course which is the most likely to avert such a catastrophe. We do not say drop anchor; we say, reef your sails. We do not say, stop your mills; we say, do not rashly run your mills to their utmost, accumulate a large stock which you will not be able to carry until a better day, and which will sink you completely, but do the very thing which our correspondent himself advises. Decrease your wages, run slowly along so as to keep your hands out of want, and wait until the threatened storm is past.

Our correspondent quotes the case of gentlemen with hundreds of thousands, who are engaged in the iron trade, and who can afford to have a product, which will not be injured by waiting, accumulate, without danger of their having to sacrifice to prevent ruin. The employers, as a rule, would not be able to run at full time for a year, and keep all their products for a better market. To have that much unavailable capital would be their ruin. They must sell as they make, or they will fail. Will our correspondent say that when we advise such manufacturers to "reef their sails" and be careful, that we advise them to injure their employes? On the contrary, we say to them, avoid a "crash by timely discretion." Better for the hands that they should have reduced wages than that in such a panic as 1857 they should be thrown entirely out of work. Such a course is the "surest way to avoid the occurrence of a panic, and be safe should it occur."

The Academy of Fine Arts.

Of all the various professions and occupations that men of intellect and imagination pursue, commend us to that of a *successful* artist. It is true that we have seen, in the course of a somewhat extended experience in matters pertaining to painting and sculpture, many men of eminent ability cast down with the sickness of hope deferred, who have spoken with bitterness of the many disappointments and cares that ever attend the efforts of patient merit to succeed; and while we admit that many things conspire to dampen the ardor of even the most enthusiastic of art followers, yet let them ponder but a moment, and then render thanks for the great capacity of enjoyment that heaven has given them, and think how many sorrows such a Heaven-born gift must counterbalance.

In the heat of the summer months, when all other classes of professional men are bound to the caldron-like limits of the city, where shall we find our friends the artists? Why, on the breezy summit of some New Hampshire mountain, or inhaling the perfume of Adirondack pines. Sometimes beneath the shadows of umbrageous oaks the artist sits with canvas spread invitingly before him, his only care to faithfully render the fleeciness of the cloud that lies in the cleft of the far-off hills, or to trace with cunning hand the semblance of the winding river that glitters silvery here and there, and then is lost in distant mistiness.

According to our ideas, a more pleasant manner of passing the summer could not be devised, and we commend our landscape painters to think of it, and be thankful accordingly.

There is a certain secluded haunt in Pennsylvania where Philadelphia painters go to seek "subjects," and if velvety moss grows greener, or nodding ferns in more luxuriant thickness, in any other country, we know not of such favored land; there, indeed, are the woods solemn and majestic, and how quiet! Nothing but the sound of a few rustling leaves is heard, and now and then the faintest murmur of distant falling water. Of this fairy-like retreat we notice many *souvenirs* on the walls of the Academy. Many of them are good; others are simply mediocre; but of none of them shall we speak more definitely at the present time.

We revert at once to No. 271, "Sheep and Landscape in Bavaria." All who look upon this picture by Hofner, and who really appreciate a fine work, will feel how inadequate the English language really is in adjectives expressive of admiration. To say it is a fine production expresses very little, and yet we feel that it would be out of place to speak in stronger terms of this canvas, whose beauties of handling and color must be examined and understood before a proper conception can be formed of the beauties thereof. The arrangement of the composition, the tone of color, and precision of touch, we have never seen surpassed: the only work that will compare with it in the latter quality, with which we are acquainted, is Troyon's large cattle picture in the Luxembourg. A most pleasing landscape, by William Hart, of New York, will be much admired. It is full of poetic sentiment, and shows a mountain-like expanse of country, with meadows in the middle distance, illumined by the sun's last rays. The effect given of a flood of light is well rendered. The sweetness of the shadow tones in the foreground is perfectly beautiful.

The preponderance of landscapes in this year's exhibition is most marked. In fact, one would think, from seeing how the majority of American artists are devoting themselves to that specialty, that the study of the figure will be altogether neglected amongst us. We notice, however, that J. E. Galvan, of this city, is represented by three good compositions in figure painting. No. 70 is an extremely interesting picture, and we imagine that if it were placed on the line its elaborate finish would be seen to better advantage. The same artist's conception of "Evangeline" is treated with much tender feeling; the painting of the drapery is to be commended.

Gifford's "Morning on the Hudson" is one of those thoroughly refreshing bits of color that are delightful to contemplate. What charming gradation of light pervades the whole scene! This may really be classed as one of the gems of the gallery. Although this class of picture conveys a sense of repose to the mind, and merits admiration for its fine qualities, yet the simplicity of subject and treatment forbids any lengthy disquisition thereon. No. 52 is (like the subject of the preceding notice) from the collection of Mr. George Whitney. The canvas is from Landelles' easel, and although the reputation of the artist is great, we cannot regard him as a true religious painter. In an academic sense the drawing is correct and graceful, but altogether conventional. An air of pious prettiness, bordering on affectation, distinguishes the composition. Compare for a moment the same subject treated by Cimabue Giotto, or any other pre-Raphaelite, and note the result. To explain our ideas as plainly as possible, we shall instance the "Madonna and Child" (by Giotto, we believe) that hangs in the long gallery of the Louvre. It exemplifies the very dawn of Christian art. The author was deficient in the very rudiments of drawing and color, yet his firm religous convictions inspired him to create a work that, after the lapse of centuries, still continues to charm and delight all who gaze upon it. It is superior to pictures like Landelles', from the fact that it bears evidence of more abiding faith. The memory of the smile that beams from the face of that Madonna causes us to look with indifference upon Landelles' extremely pretty picture. We think the age an unfortunate one for this class of art. The best of the religious painters died a few months ago. His name was Flandrin.

No. 77 "Children Playing in the Brook." This is one of J. G. Brown's most successful efforts. Brilliant and sparkling in color and sunlight, it deserves and receives the most marked attention.

Boutelle contributes No. 113. It is pleasing and natural in atmospheric effect, with excellent manipulation in the middle distance.

No. 6 is a "View in the Cordilleras," by Kuwassey. A fine glow of mellow tone pervades the landscape. A close study of nature is shown in the handling of the foreground; in fact, there is so much that is worthy in the treatment of the *ensemble*, that we class the work as a very fine one indeed. There are numbers of pictures in the collection that have figured in auction sales some months ago, and whose second appearance in the galleries could have been readily excused. Among these may be mentioned a weak, washy-looking Lanfant de Metz, portraying a little baby feeding another with a spoon. Apropos of spoons, we may, perhaps, be pardoned for asking how it is that subjects of this character are so popular with the public? In some recent exhibitions, we have been astonished at the preponderance of this class of paintings over all others. We certainly cannot account for this phenomenon, but if any artist should ask our advice in relation to the choice of a saleable subject for working out, the reply would be, "Feed the baby with a spoon."

No. 81, by Cresson, is good in tone and color. It is one of Cresson's best efforts.

Miss Mary Smith is well represented, and her little studies give great pleasure to *connoisseurs*.

Mr. Wilcox is a lanuscapist of decided merit, but of this fact we see no indications in his "Morning on the Juniata." It would have given us great pleasure to have seen him better represented in this year's exhibition.

In an art collection of this sort time is required to become acquainted with the various beauties that are spread before the visitor. Without considerable care, many very exquisite pages from nature would have remained unobserved, on account of the obscurity of the positions that many of them occupy. The hackneyed line in reference to that popular gem which rejoices in the possession of rays of such pure serenity, might be here quoted with telling effect, and nothing but a sense of duty to our readers compels us to refrain from so doing; we shall consequently remain content with simply observing that no effort of ours shall be spared in order to avert the calamity of any pictorial flower being left to blush unobserved, or to lavish its fragrance on a Sahara-like atmosphere.

Musical.

The Oratorio of "St. Paul" will be presented to the public on Friday evening next, at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the third and last concert of the "Handel and Haydn Society" during the present season. This grand composition by Mendelssohn will undoubtedly be rendered in the most effective and attractive manner. The solo parts will be taken by Mrs. H. M. Smith, and Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, of Boston, and Mr. George Simpson, of New York. The mere announcement of these well-known names is a sufficient guarantee that the score of *St. Paul* will be interpreted in a conscientious and artistic style. But not less attractive will be the grand choruses by the three hundred efficient voices of the "Handel and Haydn;" while the instrumentation will be assigned to a powerful orchestra of forty pieces. We feel safe in predicting that the whole affair will be conducted in a manner that will still further increase the reputation of the Society under whose auspices it is to transpire.

The same oratorio will be repeated at a matinee on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when those who are unable to procure tickets for Friday evening's performance, will be afforded an opportunity of enjoying the rare musical entertainment.

The rejection of Surgeon Abadie seems rather hard. He had served in the army thirty years, and was full surgeon when the new grade of medical purveyor was made, for the necessities of the late war. For this office he (as likewise Surgeon Sutherland) was selected, in compliment to his merit and long experience, and, accepting it, the vacancy he left in the surgeons' list was filled. But now the Senate has rejected his nomination for promotion in the army as assistant medical purveyor. That seems a harsh return for thirty years of service. It is offering promotion to take away one's livelihood, raising the higher to let the fall be greater. The Senate acted on full knowledge, however, of these facts, they being set forth in a special letter of recommendation from General Grant, and a note from Secretary Stanton, printed together with the nomination.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18, 1867.—TO THE HOLDERS OF CITY GAS LOAN.
Gentlemen:—The municipal authorities have it in contemplation to take possession of the Gas Works and convert them into a Department of the city, believing that by the change the city will be benefited, and the heavy tax for Gas be greatly reduced.
It is believed that this cannot be done, however, without the consent of the holders of the original Gas Loans.
We respectfully ask you whether you will consent to exchange Gas Loan for City Six per cent. Loan, free from tax?
By doing this you will aid in bringing about a change in the gas supply desired by the citizens at large, and will hold a security amply sufficient for your protection, having a market value several per cent. higher than that which you now hold.
An answer, addressed to the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of Councils having the subject in charge, previous to the first day of May, prox., will much oblige.
Very respectfully, R. P. GILLINGHAM,
No. 3703 CHESNUT Street.
4 24 wfm3t*

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION will celebrate the Passage of the City Passenger Car bill by a GRAND REUNION FESTIVAL, with Addresses, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Recitations, etc., at NATIONAL HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th instant. His Excellency Governor JOHN W. GEARY, Hons. MORTON McMICHAEL (Mayor), M. B. LOWRY, J. N. KERNS, J. FREDERICK, Members of the Legislature, and other distinguished speakers, have been invited to address the meeting. Tickets, 25 cents.
The citizens generally are invited to participate with us. JOHN C. BOWERS, President.
ANDREW F. STEVENS, Secretary. 4 24 wf 2t*

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.
Holders of *twenty* or more coin coupons due May 1, 1867, can now present them at this office for count and examination; checks for the same will be issued on May 1.
REGISTERED LOANS.
Parties holding Registered Loans due May 1, 1867, will have to state the date of acts of Congress under which the same were issued. The date of the act is contained in the Bond. C. McKIBBIN,
4 23 3t rp Assistant Treasurer U. S.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 24p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

A. S. ROBINSON'S

LARGE SALE OF

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS

TAKES PLACE AT

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

1020 CHESNUT STREET,

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1867,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M.
4 24 7t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw 4p

A CHANCE IN SILVER MINING
SELDOM OFFERED.
A Safe and Sure Investment.
THE CORONA SILVER MINING CO.
OF
Lander Hill, Austen, Nevada.
OFFICE:
No. 243 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRESIDENT.
CHARLES WELSH.
TREASURER.
WILLIAM F. ANDERSON.
DIRECTORS,
CHARLES WELSH,
WM. F. PATTERSON, M. D.,
ROBERT P. KING,
T. W. SMITH,
WM. F. ANDERSON,
CHARLES MATTHEWS, M. D.,
JOHN W. DE BARGER,
JAMES F. REED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Corona Silver Mining Company, it was
Resolved, That in order to raise a further working capital, Two Thousand Five Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock be sold at the price or sum of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE.
Resolved, That the remainder of the WORKING CAPITAL SHALL NOT BE SOLD AT A LESS SUM THAN AT PAR, OR TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE.
Call or send for Circular.
WM. J. RAINNIE, SECRETARY,
4 13 sw 6t 4p* No. 243 SOUTH SIXTH ST.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835
INSURANCE EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT.
SABINE DUY & HOLLINSHEAD
No 300 WALNUT ST. PHILA
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

STATEMENT
OF THE
WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF
Buffalo, New York,
JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

All paid in, in cash	$300,000·00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand		$3,131·93
Amount of cash deposited in bank		67,804·18
Amount of cash in hands of agents		21,505·94
Amount of loans secured by bond and mortgage, being first lien on real estate upon which less than one year's interest is due and owing		87,644·49
Amount of United States and State stocks owned by the Company:—	*Par Val.*	*Market Val.*
United States 5-20 registered bonds	$70,000	$74,000
United States 5-20 coupon bonds	30,000	31,800
United States 7·30 Treasury notes	27,000	28,080
United States 7·30 Treasury notes	48,600	49,920
New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan	65,000	67,600—251,400·00
Amount loaned on collateral security:—		
Market value of Stocks, $46,804.	Amount loaned	39,100·00
Interest accrued, but not due		3,119·53
Bills receivable for inland navigation risks		13,353·22
Due from other companies, salvage, etc.		11,973·33
Amount of all other property held by the Company		2,809·44
		$602,042·06

[LIABILITIES]

Amount of losses reported to the Company, and not yet acted upon	$21,000·00

INCOME

Amount of cash premiums received	$519,616·29	
Net amount of premiums received	422,420·97	
Cost to reimburse outstanding risks	62,432·33	
Amount of premiums earned		$339,989·44
Amount of income from all other sources		24,750·21
		$344,739·65

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$207,164·53
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees to agents and officers of the Company	44,143·48
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	21,941·80
	$293,249·34
Leaving a net profit, after allowing $62,432·53 to reimburse all outstanding risks, of $88,379.31.	

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,
No. 300 WALNUT STREET,
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR PHILADELPHIA. [4 24 3trp

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

JUST ARRIVED,
FROM LONDON AND HAMBURG,
Steamship Alemannia,
Steamship Propontis,
Steamship Germania,
Ship Thomas Harward,
Ship Goshawk,

8 Cases Tinned Sheet Iron,
35 Casks of Zinc,
3500 Boxes Tin,
240 Bundles Tinned Wire,
630 Pigs Tin,
400 Pigs Lead,
10 Cases Sheet Copper,
8 Casks Hardware,
35 Tons Spelter,
23 Casks Antimony,
13 Casks Emory,

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
4 24 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.
PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
4 '8 1m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:— 4 11 1mrp*

John Welsh,	W. M. Meredith,
John S. Newbold,	Morris Hacker,
E. T. Elsenbrey,	George W. Blight,
Cope Bros.,	R. Marshall,
Oliver Landreth	Edward G. Clark.

PIONEER SOAP
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap,
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
12 5 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

DESIRABLE FOR LUNCHEONS PICNICS, ETC.
Pates of Grouse and Quail, Pheasant, English Hare, and Venison.
Gelatines of Grouse, Pheasant, Quail, and Turkey.
Roast Pheasant, Quail, Grouse, and Sweet Breads.
Equal to the Imported in style and quality.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 Corner EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS.
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES," FOR STEWING OR PIE
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m4p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER St.

OPENING DAY.—ALL THE FRIENDS OF WILLIAM CARSEN & A. W. PAYNTER are invited to call at their New Restaurant, SOUTH AND GILFORD STREETS, on TO-MORROW (Thursday), to partake of a SPLENDID LUNCH, which will be served up from 9 A. M. until 12 P. M. The stock of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and Eatables will be of the finest character the market will afford. 11*

W.H. GROVE. DESKS. OFFICE TABLES. 11TH & 4TH ST.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 6 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

"ST. GEORGE AND MERRY ENGLAND"—HOW THE PATRON SAINT WAS HONORED IN THIS CITY.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon about sixty persons sat down to a sumptuous repast at the La Pierre House, the occasion being the anniversary of St. George, the Patron Saint of England. The dining hall was appropriately decorated for the purpose. At one end was hung Sully's full length portrait of "Queen Victoria Ascending the Throne," which was tastefully draped with the American and British flags. The "Society of the Sons of St. George" were the hosts, and among the invited guests we noticed Frederick Fairthorne, Esq., President of the "Albion;" General Robert Patterson, President of the "Hibernian;" David C. McCammon, Esq., President of the "Scotch;" and Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., President of the "Welsh" Societies. James Allen, President of the "Sons of St. George," occupied the chair; Shadwick Hill, Esq., the Vice-President, being seated opposite.

The whole entertainment passed off in the most agreeable manner. Among the toasts given were the "Queen," the "President of the United States," "England—the land of our birth," "The United States of America—the land of our adoption," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," "Our deceased Brethren," "The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States against the world," "The Clergy," "Our Kindred Societies," "Woman," and "The Press."

Mr. Fairthorne, President of the Albion, responded in a spirited manner to the toast of "England; McGregor J. Mitchieson, Esq., in answer to "The Prince and Princess of Wales;" Horatio G. Jones to "Our Kindred Societies;" and General Patterson to "The Armies and Navies." Addresses were also made by the Rev. Mr. Bonham, Mr. Thomas Thompson, and Mr. Starkey, and the entertainment was further enlivened by several spirited songs.

A CONFIDENCE GAME—HOW TO GET RID OF SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.—One of those often recurring games of confidence, wherein one party always plays sharp and wins took, place yesterday. A farmer, who probably understands the management of land much better than financial transactions, by the name of Johnson Clare, was one of the many travellers seated in a railway coach that was speeding to this city from Johnstown. Occupying the same seat with him was a younger person, who, from appearances and actions, had his wits about him. When not far from Philadelphia, the train stopped at a little station. Suddenly this young man jumped up with "There is Mr. Howard on the platform, I owe him $600, and havn't got a red; would you loan me the amount for a half an hour?" "Yes," replied the farmer, and out came the roll of bills, a number of which, making the required amount, being handed to the stranger, who immediately disappeared. Time elapsed, the train moved on, no stranger appeared, and it finally struck the mind of our farmer that $600 had gone up, he knew not whither. Information was given to Chief Detective Lamon, who will use his best endeavors to aid in bringing the "confidence" man to justice.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ROBINSON'S COLLECTION OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS should be kept in remembrance by all desiring such articles. The Art Gallery of B. Scott, at No. 1020 Chesnut street, will no doubt be well filled to-morrow morning, Thursday, the 25th instant, as this great collection of elegant mirrors will be put up at public sale. The beauty, size, and unique designs in these specimens of ornamental and useful furniture are unsurpassed, and for their great merit, and the probable very low prices that a public sale will bring, should cause the attendance of persons desiring to renew their household effects, or others who intend furnishing their residences with such articles for the first time. The superiority of this assortment has been fully spoken of in the columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Mr. A. S. Robinson, who has made this selection, is well known to our citizens. His establishment, at No. 910 Chesnut street, is an emporium containing all manner of looking-glass and picture frames, fine engravings and chromos, oil paintings by celebrated masters, fancy brackets, cornices, folios of every variety, and an assortment of photographs.

GRAND FESTIVAL BY THE COLORED PEOPLE'S UNION LEAGUE.—This Association was organized about three years ago, having for its objects the opening of the street cars to the colored people, as well as their ultimate enfranchisement at the ballot-box. The first of these objects having been already achieved, the League has determined to celebrate the auspicious event in an appropriate manner, Friday evening next is the time; National Hall, on Market street, above Twelfth, the place; and instrumental and vocal music, addresses by popular speakers, refreshments by well-known caterers, and a grand midnight promenade, the order of exercises. Governor Geary, Mayor McMichael, Hons. M. B. Lowry, James N. Kerns, and other members of the State Legislature have been invited, and are expected to be present. A right merry time may be anticipated.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING AND MONEY.—Harry Cosgrove was arrested by Officer Shivers, in Poplar court, last night, for engaging in a larceny of a pair of pantaloons and $13. Cosgrove intimated that he had borrowed the former to attend in a becoming manner the Moyamensing's Ball. Alderman Tunison committed him to appear at court, in default of bail.

Thomas Lafferty yesterday left his boarding-house, on Fifteenth street, near Pearl, and took with him certain articles of wearing apparel—pants, etc.—that were the property of a fellow-boarder. He pawned them, and when arrested the ticket was found upon him. Alderman Hutchinson committed him.

AN ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.—John Connor was arrested yesterday afternoon, for a terrible assault which he made upon his wife that morning. It appears that John had been out very late the previous night, and returning to his home, at Second and St. John's court, slept off just enough of the stupifying effects of the liquor to make him irritable. When in this state he took umbrage at some action of his wife, and seizing a hatchet, struck her some terrible blows about the head, that felled her to the ground. Her screams brought in an officer, who arrested Connor, and brought him before Alderman Hurley, who committed him in default of $1200 bail.

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—John Childs went into a lager beer saloon, at Twelfth and Myrtle streets, on Saturday, and attempted to relieve the till of its contents, when the landlady appearing, and offering words of remonstrance, he turned upon her and commenced an assault, and when reinforcements, in the shape of a gentleman named Charles Worrell, appeared, he, with increased energy, pitched into the two. A warrant was issued for him yesterday, and he was arrested by one of Lieutenant Jacoby's officers. Alderman Fitch committed him in default of $1000 bail.

STEALING MEAT.—Robert Mercer was arrested yesterday for stealing one ham from Patrick Hamill, who keeps a store at Nineteenth and Buttonwood streets. Alderman Hutchinson committed him in default of $500 bail.

Louisa Hammond, a German woman, aged thirty-six, was caught this morning, by Detective Reeder, in the act of stealing meat from the counters of the stalls in the Farmers' Market. She had in her possession one basket well filled. According to her statement, she had just arrived from New York, and was purchasing a stock. The Mayor committed her.

PETROLEUM LICENSES.—Fire Marshal Blackburn, by order of the Mayor, has issued a notice to all dealers in petroleum, or any of its products, within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, that they must obtain a license from the Mayor in accordance with the act of Assembly, approved March 2, 1865; the applications to be made to the Mayor's Clerks, William C. Haines or J. Hutchinson Kay, at the office, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

STEALING SHIP KNEES.—Edward Peacock yesterday stole copper and brass fastenings, and knees for small boats, etc., from the ship yard of Sheppard & Co., on Beach street, above Shackamaxon. Officer Quick, of the Eleventh District, Lieutenant Witcraft, arrested him on Crease street, and Alderman Cloud committed him in default of $500 bail.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—Nicholas Larkens was arrested yesterday, at Eighth and Lombard streets, for engaging in the pleasant pastime of demolishing the windows in the neighborhood. Officer Hoffman, of the Fifth District, made the arrest, and Alderman Morrow committed him in default of $500 bail.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—General U. S. Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, arrived in this city yesterday, and has made known his intention to remain here during the present week. He is the guest of Mr. Aubrey H. Smith.

INTERESTING TO DISTILLERS.—The following rules concerning distillers' returns have been received from Washington by Assessor J. W. Frazier, of the First District, which will be of interest to revenue officers and distillers:—

1. It should be made in sets of three, each being signed and verified as an original paper. One copy should be sent to the Assessor, one to the Collector, and one to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

2. It should be made out by the distiller or those in his employ, unless he refuses or neglects to obey the law in this respect. In this case the Assistant Assessor may make it for him, in the manner provided in section 13, act June 30, 1864, and should state that he has done so for that reason on the margin of the blank.

3. It should never be made in pencil, but always in ink.

4. The returns due on the 11th and 21st days of each month should always be for ten days, and the other return for the remaining days of the month.

5. The first left hand column should contain the dates of each day in the period for which it is rendered, whether the still is in operation for those days or not.

6. Each space opposite each date should contain an entry if there is one to be made; when there is none, a dash should be made to indicate that fact, except where no entry is to be made in any part of a column. In that case a line may be drawn from the top to the bottom of the column.

7. Each column, except that containing the date, should be added up if it contains any figures, and its total entered at its foot.

8. When the distillery runs for but part of the time covered by the return, entry should be made against those dates on which the distillery did not run stating that fact and the reason for it, as, "*The distillery did not run because repairs to boiler were being made*;" or, "*Sunday, the distillery did not run this day*." But in these cases dashes should be made in the appropriate columns, to show that no material was put in the mash-tub, no spirits were run from the still, no spirits were put in the bonded warehouse, and that none were sold.

9. The absence of some mark in any column will be considered as evidence of neglect on the part of the Assistant Assessors.

10. When the distillery has not been in operation during any part of the time covered by the return, entry should be made in the body of the return of so much of the following as is true, and entry should be made in the proper columns when the other facts exist:—

"No material was put in the mash-tub, no spirits were run from the still, no spirits were put in the bonded warehouse, and no spirits were sold from the above-named distillery during the time named in this return."

11. The quantity of spirits sold each day, both in wine and proof gallons, and in barrels, and in the name and residence of the purchaser, must be entered in the proper columns. These entries are of great importance. No return should be accepted, under any circumstances, until this requirement is fully complied with.

12. The material put in the mash-tub each day should be entered for that day. The spirits run from the still each day should be entered as of that day, without reference to the mash from which it was made. The distiller's return is designed to show three different and separate facts each day, viz.: the amount of material mashed; the quantity of spirits ran off and bonded; and the quantity of spirits sold, with the name and residence of the purchasers.

13. No returns should be accepted on old Form 14. The new form, in which space is left to enter the names and residences, of purchasers, should be used.

14. The Assistant Assessor should, in signing his name to the oath, give the number of his division and district. He should also fill up the endorsement on the back of the return.

OFFICER WILLIAM PEARSON this morning passed successfully through a trial before the Chief of Police and the Lieutenants, on charges made by certain individuals in the vicinity of Second street, between Union and South, who are dissatisfied with the vigilant manner in which that officer discharges his duty. It appears that a number of prominent loungers and hangers-on about that place have from time to time come under Officer Pearson's notice, and have been arrested. Believing that his vigilance was not to their personal welfare, they have preferred charges, which have been happily and completely refuted. Throughout the police force of this city there is not an officer who is esteemed more by peace-loving citizens, or one who discharges his duty more faithfully and arrests disorderly characters more quickly, than Officer Pearson, of Lieutenant Goldy's force, in the Third District, whose beat extends from South to Union, on Second street.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SERGEANT.—This morning Geo. Hagan was charged with attempting to steal a worm, etc., from a place in Bedford street, above Fifth, which had been seized by the Government authorities. He was held in $1000 bail to appear at Court.

Henry Stewart and Robert Cooper were charged with selling counterfeit money. They were held in $4000 bail to answer.

John Kilb, cigar maker, No. 34 Washington avenue, was charged before United States Commissioner Phillips with making false returns with intention to defraud the Government. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 4 o'clock this morning, the chimney of a dwelling No. 1704 Cox street was discovered on fire. Serjeant Pennington, who was passing that way, managed to awaken the inmates, who were horror-stricken at the sight of such a dreadful conflagration, highly magnified in their excitement. Obtaining a carpet, which was saturated with water, he and Officer Divine put out the fire, and thus saved the building, which was as dry as tinder, especially around the burning chimney.

TRIED TO STEAL.—George Hagan tried to steal a whisky still that was in working operation in a dark cellar in Bedford street, between Fifth and Sixth. But in the attempt he made so much racket that the authorities looked in upon, him and forthwith took him into custody. The still was under seizure at the time, the owner thereof having manufactured the contraband article for some time past. Hagan was handed over to answer before one of the United States Commissioners.

ARREST OF A PETTY THIEF.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, Officer McGowan brought into the Fifth District Station House a colored man named Pete Morris, who is an alleged general thief, stealing buckets, baskets, palls, and small articles from the yards of dwellings. This is his tenth arrest, and he will for a time cease his operations. He was caught last night, under suspicious circumstances, in a yard at Seventeenth and Spruce streets. Alderman Swift committed him.

WE ARE SELLING
Cassimere Suits, all wool, as low as $10 00
" " better, for 12 00
" " " " 15 00
Black Suits, all wool, as low as 18 00
" " better for 20 00
" " " " 25 00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

SLIPS AND FURNITURE COVERS.—A large assortment of Linens, of every shade and quality, for Slips, can be sold cheaper than at any house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them. W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

G. S. C. E.

An unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests, and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make, and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their clothing made to order, we have a custom department in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & Co.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 603 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

UPHOLSTERY.
Promptness,
Purity of materials,
Good workmanship,
Low charges.
W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript*.

CARPETS LAID at a moment's notice, by upholsterers qualified by long experience at the business. No work performed but in the most thorough and finished manner, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SHADES,
Curtains,
Awnings,
Bedding,
Upholstery,
At PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"WELL, WELL, I'M BECOMING BALD, AND CAN'T HELP IT," is frequently expressed by those whose hair is leaving them. Now this is all a mistake. Jayne's Hair Tonic, faithfully applied, will preserve the hair from falling off, remove all dirt and dandruff, prevent premature greyness, cure eruptive diseases of the scalp, and by continued use reclothe the head with new and beautiful hair. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large sale of Boots and Shoes, to take place to-morrow (Thursday) morning, April 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

REIMER'S, Second street, above Green, Photograph Gallery, now as well as for the last fifteen years, is on the lead in making fine photographs. Thousands upon thousands can testify to their superior merits. Six cards or one large photograph for $1.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—A large assortment of every kind of Curtain, from the heaviest *French* lace, cheap at sixty dollars, to the lowest price Nottingham curtain, one dollar. W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—*Grace's Celebrated Salve* is a friend *indeed*. Who has not found it such in curing cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, felons, boils, and even the most obstinate old ulcers and other sores? It is a wonderful compound, suited alike to the skin of the child and of the adult.

FURNITURE SLIPS OR COVERS.—A large assortment of linen and chintz of every shade and quality, for slips. Can be sold cheaper than at any house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—
Pure Curled Hair Mattresses,
And every description of Bedding.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—A large assortment of every kind of Curtain, from the heaviest *French* lace, cheap at sixty dollars, to the lowest price. Nottingham Curtain, one dollar.
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

SHADE AND CURTAIN STORE.—A very elegant assortment of new Shades, new designs, new tints, to be sold at the lowest prices, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

BUDDING OUT!—The spring season at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental. Parties wishing to see the season in full bloom are invited to call.

VERANDAH AWNINGS! VERANDAH AWNINGS!—Striped Awnings for windows, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

CONRAD BROTHERS, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Toilet and Fancy Articles, No. 1107 Chesnut street, Girard Row, Philadelphia.

SEE the auction Lace Curtains, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WHAT FEELS BETTER than a comfortable, easy, and good fitting shirt, such as the Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street?

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MCKINLEY—OTTO.—April 16, 1867, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. C. F. Turner, Mr. JAMES H. MCKINLEY to Miss MATTIE J. OTTO, all of Frankford, Philadelphia.

MILLER—WEBB.—On the 16th of April, 1867, by the Rev. Sanders Reed, Rector of Gloria Dei Church, Mr. J. MILLER to Mrs. JOSEPHINE T. WEBB, both of this city.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 20th instant, Miss MARY ANN EMMIE BAKER.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary Baker, No. 340 Julianna street, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

BIRD.—On the 23d instant, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, daughter of David and Elizabeth Bird, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Darby road, near Church lane, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

BROWN.—On Fourth-day morning, the 24th instant, LAURA HOWELL, daughter of the late William H. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John S. Jenks, No. 1937 Arch street, on Seventh day morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CASKEY.—On the 20th instant, MARY ANN, widow of the late John Caskey, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Wesmaton Tent, No. 24, Daughters of the Forest, of Frankford, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 4238 Orchard street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

RICHARDS.—On the 22d instant, CHARLES C. RICHARDS, formerly of Bristol, Pa., in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1939 Mount Vernon street, on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

WOOD.—THOMAS R. WOOD, of apoplexy, aged 69 years, April 20, 1867, at Frankfort, Will county, Ill.

Funeral will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, E. Hall Ogden, No. 1333 Franklin street, Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, April 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

THE PATENT COMBINATION RIVETING and Claw Hammer enables you to insert and drive nails where you cannot reach with your fingers to hold them. For sale, with a variety of the regular styles, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

NIGHT-CAPS THRUST FROM UPPER windows, sympathetic cries of "Fire!" "Murder!" "Thieves!" and a rush of the police and other valiant citizens to your rescue, may all result from springing a Watchman's Rattle from your window. It is the best alarm which any housekeeper can use. Keep one in the house. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MINATURE TOOL CHESTS FOR SMALL lads, and larger sizes, suitable for youths or gentlemen—an assortment received by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 18 8p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15[

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9[

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p[

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p[

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10[NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 11 7[

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.
"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 6smw
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf3mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

THIRD AND LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

Friday Evening, April 26, 1867.

Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of
ST. PAUL

WILL BE PERFORMED. Solo parts sustained by

Mrs. H. M. SMITH, of Boston.
Mr. J. F. RUDOLPHSON, of Boston.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York.

The Choruses by the Society, consisting of three hundred voices, assisted by a Grand Orchestra of forty instruments—the whole under the direction of
CARL SENTZ.

Organist.....H. A. CLARKE

SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can be obtained at TRUMPLER'S Music Store.
Tickets to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony...$1 00
Family Circle..... 50
To commence at 8 o'clock.

Owing to the unexpected demand for seats, and at the urgent request of many who have been disappointed in obtaining them, the ORATORIO will be repeated on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

Reserved seats, $1 each, on sale at TRUMPLER'S SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Family Circle, 50 cents.

The Oratorio will be performed entire, and positively the last performance this season. [4 24 3t

Seats in the Orchestra for Friday evening at $1, and Family Circle, 50 cents, for sale as above.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw 1f No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.

LINWOOD BUILDING LOTS—FOR SALE, near LINWOOD STATION, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Delaware county, Pa., a large number of very desirable LOTS, pleasantly situated, having an extensive view of the river Delaware; close to schools, Churches, Post Office, and Stores. Good Spring Water abounds. The location high and healthy, within three-quarters of an hour's ride of Philadelphia; accessible, some eight or ten times a day, by either railroad cars or steamboat. Few places are so convenient for a residence for persons doing business in Philadelphia, or for persons retiring from business.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, at Marcus Hook Steamboat Landing, or at Linwood Station, or at office of JAMES R. CUMMINS, No. 304 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. SAMUEL T. WALKER, Agent.

N. B.—Several good Farms close by are also offered for sale. 4 24 3trp

FOR SALE—IN GERMANTOWN, A DESirable Cottage Residence, 11 rooms, location high and healthy, lot 30 by 110 feet, ten minutes' walk from either Church Lane Station, or Germantown Depot. The house is in perfect order from roof to cellar, and beautifully shaded. The garden is in perfect order also. Bath, with gas and hydrant water up stairs. Would be a splendid location for a physician. Price, $6300; only $3000 cash required. Possession immediately. WILLIAM T. WILSON, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 4 24 6t4p

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY,
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street.
During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, and Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

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For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquidas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, U. S. G., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing, Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1527 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; G. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N.Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Ismach, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown, William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1466 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BERLIN, April 24—2 P. M.—It is reported that the great powers of Europe have renewed their appeal to Prussia, in the hope of averting the war which now seems so imminent.

PARIS, April 24—2 P. M.—The Bourse is heavy, and Rentes are still falling.

LONDON, April 24—2 P. M.—The Stock Market is flat. Consols are now quoted at 90⅜; Erie, 36½; Illinois Central, 73; U. S. 5-20s, 67⅞

LIVERPOOL, April 24—2 P. M.—Cotton is still heavy and declining. Middling uplands are now quoted at 10¼d.@10⅜d.;

THE SUBLIME SOCIETY OF STEAKS.

A few months ago there appeared in a periodical work, accustomed to sensational flights, the strange assertion that no instance could be adduced of a beefsteak being eaten in perfection west of Temple Bar! The unlucky wight who threw off this vain boast could know little of the gastronomic topography of the metropolis, or his knowledge must have been a light rider, and easily shaken off; since, for more than a century and a quarter has there existed a society in the classic region of Covent Garden, formed expressly for eating beefsteaks in perfection, this being the only dish of the repast; and punch the paramount accompaniment, with the occasional addition of port wine.

Clubs have been formed for objects much less worthy than cooking and eating beefsteaks. This was laid down with much humor and particularity by Professor Wilson, in the palmy days of "Maga." "How many considerations," says the oracle, "are requisite to produce a good romp-steak! as the age, the country, and the pasture of the beef; the peculiar cut of the rump, at least the fifth from the commencement; the nature of the fire; the construction and elevation of the gridiron; the choice of shalot, perchance; the masterly precision of the oyster sauce, in which the liquid is duly flavored with the fish. It were better if pepper and salt were interdicted from your broiling steak; and tongs only should be used in turning it. It left too long on the fire—the error of all bad cooks—the meat will be hard and juiceless. If sauce be used, it should be made hot before it is added to the gravy of the steak." And here we are reminded that Cobbett, who was generally not a whit more choice in his meat than in his words (these, by-the-way, he sometimes ate), was very careful about the accompaniments to a steak. He grows indignant about old horse-radish, which eats more like little chips than like a garden vegetable:—"So that at taverns and eating-houses, there frequently seems to be a rivalship on the point of toughness between the horse-radish and the beefsteak; and it would be well if this inconvenient rivalship never discovered itself anywhere else." Then, "people who want to enjoy a steak should eat it with shalots and tarragon." Cobbett adds:—"An orthodox clergyman once told me that he and six others once ate some beefsteaks with shalots and tarragon," and that they "unanimously voted that beefsteaks were never so eaten before."

The earliest club with the name of "Beefsteak" was formed in the reign of Queen Anne, when the science of cookery had made great strides. Dr. King, in his "Art of Cookery," humbly inscribed to the Beefsteak Club, 1709, has these lines:—

"He that of honor, wit, and mirth partakes,
May be a fit companion o'er beefsteaks;
His name may be to future times enrolled
In Estcourt's book, whose gridiron's framed with gold."

Estcourt, the actor, was made "providore" of the club, and for a mark of distinction wore their badge, which was a small gridiron of gold, hung about his neck with a green silk ribbon. Chetwood, in his "History of the Stage," 1749, tells us:—"This club was composed of the chief wits and great men of the nation." Dick Estcourt was beloved by Steele. Who that has read can ever forget Steele's introduction of this choice spirit, and the touching pathos of his last exit—embalmed in the pages of the "Spectator?" Then, in No. 264, we find a letter from Sir Roger de Coverley, "To Mr. Estcourt, at his house in Covent Garden," addressing him as "Old Comical One," and acknowledging "the hogshead of neat port came safe:" and hoping next term to help till Estcourt's Bumper "with our people of the club." The "Bumper" was the tavern in Covent Garden, which Estcourt opened, when Parnell spoke of him thus:—

"Gay Bacchus liking Estcourt's wine,
A noble meal bespoke us;
And for the guests that were to dine,
Brought Comus, Love, and Jocus."

Ned Ward, in his "Secret History of Clubs," 1709, describes the "Beefsteaks," which he coarsely contrasts with "the refined wits of the Kit-Cat," and thus addresses them:—

"Such strenuous lines, so cheering, soft, and sweet,
That daily flow from your conjunctive wit,
Proclaim the power of Beef, that noble meat.
Your tuneful songs such deep impression make,
And of such awful, beauteous strength partake,
Each stanza seems an ox, each line a steak.
As if the rump in slices, broiled or stew'd
In its own gravy, till divinely good,
Turn'd all to powerful wit as soon as chew'd.
* * * * * *
To grind thy gravy out their jaws employ,
O'er heaps of reeking steaks express their joy,
And sing of Beef as Homer did of Troy."

A few years later was established "The Sublime Society of Steaks," who abhor the notion of being thought a club. The society was founded in 1735 by John Rich, the patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, to whose genius we owe the comic pantomime. He was accustomed to arrange the comic business and construct the models of his tricks in his private room at Covent Garden. Here resorted men of rank, who relished the wit which hangs about the stage, and Rich's colloquial oddities were much enjoyed. Thither came Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, the friend of Pope, and commemorated by Swift in the well-remembered lines commencing with—

"Mordanto fills the trump of fame,
The Christian world his death proclaim,
And prints are crowded with his name,
In journeys he outrides the post,
Sets up till midnight with his host,
Talks politics, and gives the toast."

He was then advanced in years, and one day stayed talking with Rich about his tricks and transformations, and listening to his agreeable gossip, until Rich's dinner hour, 2 o'clock, had arrived. In all these colloquies with his visitors, whatever their rank, Rich never neglected his art. The earl was quite unconscious at the time, when he observed Rich spreading a cloth, then coaxing his fire into a clear, cooking flame, and proceeding, with great gravity, to cook his own beefsteak on his own gridiron. The steak sent up a most inviting incense, and my lord could not resist Rich's invitation to partake of it. A further supply was sent for, and a bottle or two of wine from a neighboring tavern prolonged the enjoyment to a late hour in the afternoon. But so delighted was the gay old peer with the entertainment, that, on going away, he proposed renewing it at the same hour and place, on the Saturday following. The earl then picked his way back to his coach, which was waiting in the street hard by. He was punctual to his engagement with Rich, and brought with him three or four friends, "men of wit and pleasure about town;" and so truly festive was the meeting that it was proposed a Saturday club should be held there whilst the town remained full; the bill of fare being restricted to beefsteaks, and the beverage to port wine and punch. It is also told that Lambert, many years principal scene-painter at Covent Garden Theatre, originated the club among the visitors to his painting-room, under similar circumstances to those under which Rich is said to have done. Possibly both patentee and scene-painter got up the society. The members were afterwards accommodated with a special room in the theatre; and when it was rebuilt the place of meeting was changed to the "Shakespeare" tavern, where was the portrait of Lambert, painted by Hudson, Sir Joshua Reynolds' master.

In the *Connoisseur*, June 6, 1754, we read of the society "composed of the most ingenious artists in the kingdom," meeting "every Saturday in a noble room at the top of Covent Garden Theatre"—the situation of the painting-room—and never suffering "any diet except beefsteeks to appear. Here, indeed, are most glorious examples; but what, alas! are the weak endeavors of a few to oppose the daily inroads of fricassees and soup-maigres?" The apartment in the theatre appropriated to "The Steaks" varied. Thus, we read of a painting room even with the stage over the kitchen, which was under part of the stage nearest Bow street. At one period they dined in a small room over the passage of the theatre. The steaks were dressed in the same room, and when it was found too hot, a curtain was drawn between the company and the fire. Formerly the members wore a blue coat, with red collars and cuffs, and buttons with the initials "B. S.;" and behind the President's chair was placed the Society's halbert, which, with the gridiron used from the formation of the Steaks, was found among the ruins after the Covent Garden fire. This gridiron is preserved in the ceiling of the room wherein the Society now dine.

Among the celebrities who came early to "The Steaks," were Hogarth and his father-in-law, Sir James Thornhill, stimulated by their love of the painter's art, and the equally potent charm of conviviality. Churchill was introduced by his friend Wilkes, to whom he writes on one occasion:—"Your friends at the Beefsteak inquired after you last Saturday with the greatest zeal, and it gave me no small pleasure that I was the person of whom the inquiry was made." Charles Price was a member, and it is related that he and Churchill, with their wit, often kept the table in a roar. Mr. Justice Welsh was frequently chairman at the beefsteak dinners; and Mrs. Nollekens, his daughter, acknowledged that she often dressed his hat for the visit, trimmed with ribbons similar to those worn by the Yeomen of the Guard. The Justice was a loyal man, but discontinued his membership when Wilkes joined the Society, though Wilkes was *the man* at "The Steaks."

To "The Steaks" Wilkes sent a copy of his infamous "Essay on Woman," first printed for private circulation; for which Lord Sandwich (Jemmy Twitcher), himself a member of the Society, moved in the House of Lords that Wilkes should be taken into custody. Horace Walpole writes in the same year, 1763:—"The wicked affirm that very lately at a club (The Steaks) held at the top of the playhouse in Drury Lane, Lord Sandwich talked so profanely that he drove two harlequins out of company." The grossness and blasphemy of the "Essay" disgusted "The Steaks," by whom Lord Sandwich was expelled; and Wilkes never dined there after 1763; yet when he went to France they hypocritically made him an honorary member.

Garrick was not fond of club-life, but he was an honored member of "The Steaks;" and they possess among their relics the hat and sword which David wore, probably on the night when he stayed too long after dinner, and had to play "Ranger" at Drury Lane. The pit grew restless; the gallery bawled, "Manager! manager!" Garrick had been sent for to "The Steaks," at Covent Garden.

Carriages blocked up Russell street, and he had to thread his way between them. As he came panting into the theatre, "I think," said Ford, one of the anxious patentees, "considering the stake you and I have in this house, you might pay more attention to the business." "True, my good friend," returned Garrick, "but I was thinking of my steak in the other house."

At "The Steaks" Garrick was reconciled to Colman, to which the following note refers:—

"My Dear Colman:—Becket has been with me, and tells me of your friendly intentions towards me. I should have been beforehand with you, had I not been ill with the beefsteaks and arrack punch last Saturday, and was obliged to leave the playhouse.

"He that parts us shall bring a brand from Heaven,
And fire us hence."

"Ever yours, old and new friend,
"D. GARRICK."

At "The Steaks" one night Garrick was boasting of his regularity in ticketing and labelling plays sent to him for acceptance for performance, when Murphy said across the table, "A fig for your hypocrisy; you know, Davy, you mislaid my tragedy two months ago, and I make no doubt you have lost it."

"Yes," replied Garrick; "but you forget, you ungrateful dog, that I offered you more than its value; for you might have had two manuscript farces in its stead." This is the right paternity of an anecdote often told of Sheridan and other parties.

Jack Richards was never absent from "The Steaks," unless arrested by the "fell sergeant," gout. He was recorder, and had to pass sentence upon those who had offended against the rules and observances of the Society; when he put on Garrick's hat, and inflicted a long wordy harangue upon the culprit; nor was it possible to see when he meant to stop. He was a most exuberant talker; but would as soon adulterate his glass of port wine with water, as dash his talk with an ungenerous remark.

Mrs. Sheridan's brother, William Linley, often charmed the Society with his pure, simple, English song, to a melody of Arne's, or Jackson's of Exeter, or a simple air of his father's. He had written a novel in three volumes, which was so schooled by "The Steaks" that he wrote no more. A member brought a volume of the work in his pocket, and read a passage from it aloud. Yet Linley never betrayed the irritable sulkiness of a wounded author, but bore with good humor the pleasantries that played around him, and used to exclaim:—

"This is no flattery: these are the counsellors
That feelingly persuade me what I am."

Dick Wilson, whose complexion had for many years been crimsoning over the port wine of the Society, was a solicitor, and long dignified as Lord Eldon's "port-wine-loving secretary." He stood the fire of "The Steaks" with good humor. Another good-natured butt was Old Walsh, the "Gentle Shepherd." Rowland Stephenson, the banker, was another "Beefsteaker," as was William Joseph Denison, who sat many years in Parliament for Surrey, and died a millionaire. He was a man of cultivated tastes; we remember his lyrics in the *Keepsake* annual.

[The golden period of the Society is generally considered to be that when Bubb Dodington, Aaron Hill, Hoadley (who wrote "The Suspicious Husband"), Leonidas Glover, Bonnell Thornton, and Tickell were members. John Beard, the rich tenor, who sang in Handel's operas, was President of the Club in 1784. In 1785, when the Society had been instituted just fifty years, the Prince of Wales was admitted; there was no vacancy, but the number of members was increased from twenty-four to twenty-five. The Dukes of Clarence and Sussex were also of "The Steaks;" these princes were both much attached to the theatre—the former to one of its brightest ornaments, Dorothy Jordan.

Charles, Duke of Norfolk, was another celebrity of "The Steaks," and frequently met here the Prince of Wales. The Duke was a great gourmand, and used to eat his dish of fish at a neighboring tavern, and then join "The Steaks." The Duke took the chair when the cloth was removed: it was a place of dignity, elevated some steps above the table, and decorated with the insignia of the Society. For the dinner, as the clock struck 5, a curtain drew up, discovering the kitchen, in which the cooks were seen at work, through a sort of grating, with this inscription of Macbeth—

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were quickly done."

His Grace of Norfolk would eat two or three steaks, fragrant from the gridiron; and when his labors were thought to be over, he might sometimes be seen rubbing a clean plate with a shalot, for the reception of another steak. The Duke was an enormous eater; he would often consume three or four pounds of steak, and after that take a Spanish onion and beetroot, chop them together, and eat them with oil and vinegar. After dinner he was ceremoniously ushered to the chair, and invested with an orange-colored ribbon, to which a small silver gridiron was attached. At the sale of curiosities belonging to Mr. Harley, the comedian, in Gower street, in November, 1858, a silver gridiron, which had been worn by a member of the "Steaks," was sold for £1 3s.

In the chair the Duke of Norfolk comported himself with urbanity and good humor. Usually the President was the target at which the jests were fired, but moderately; for though a characteristic equality reigned at "The Steaks," the influence of rank and station were felt there. The Duke's conversation occasionally showed evidence of extensive reading, which was rarely impaired by the sturdy wine of the Society. Captain Morris, the laureate-lyrist of "The Steaks," usually sang one or two of his own songs. At 9 o'clock the Duke quitted the chair, and was succeeded by Sir John Hippisley, who had a terrible time of it: no one spared him—even new members made their first essays upon the Baronet, than whom no man was more prompt to attack others. He quitted the Society in consequence of an odd adventure which really happened to him, and which being related by one of "The Steaks" with malicious fidelity, raised such a shout of laughter at the Baronet's expense that he could no longer stand it.

John Kemble was one of "The Steaks" celebrities, and upon familiar terms with his Grace of Norfolk. One evening at Norfolk House, Captain Morris having left the table early, for the lyrist kept better hours than his ducal friend, it grew late, when Kemble ventured to suggest to the Duke some significant hints as to the improvement of Morris' fortune. His Grace grew generous over his wine, and promised: the realization came, and Morris lived to the age of ninety-three to enjoy it.

It has been remarked of "The Steaks," that there must have been originally a wise and simple code of laws, which could have held them together for so lengthened a period. Yet they have had, during the past sixty years, a migratory time of it. Covent Garden Theatre, in which the first steak was broiled, was destroyed by fire in 1808; the first gridiron, which had long been enshrined as one of the *Penates* of the club, was saved; but the valuable stock of wine shared the face of the building, and the archives of the Society perished. Herein it was customary to set down the good things said at "The Steaks," and register the names of the early members. After the fire at Convent Garden the "Sublime Society" was re-established at the Bedford Hotel, until Mr. Arnold had fitted up apartments for their reception at the English Opera House. Here they continued to meet until the destruction of that theatre by fire, in 1830. Thus twice burnt out, they returned to the Bedford; and their old friend Mr. Arnold, in rebuilding his theatre, the Lyceum, had a dining-room provided for them of a very characteristic order. Mr. Cunningham has appropriately termed it "a little Escurial in itself." The doors, wainscoting, and roof, of good old English oak, are studded with gridirons, as thick as Henry VII's Chapel with the portcullis of the founder. Everything assumes the shape, or is distinguished by the representation, of the emblematic implement—the gridiron. "The cook is seen at his office through the bars of a spacious gridiron, and the original gridiron of the Society (the survivor of two terrific fires), holds a conspicuous position in the centre of the ceiling."

The portraits of several worthies of the "Sublime Society" have been painted. One brother hangs "in chains," as Arnold remarked, in allusion to the civic chain which he wears. His robe drew from Lord Brougham, one of "The Steaks," on being asked if the portrait was a likeness, the remark that it could not fail of being like him, "there was so much of the *fur* (thief) about him."

We have spoken of the brotherhood equality of the Society, and may as well note that the junior member has a duty accordant with his station. Thus the noble and learned lord whom we have just mentioned has been seen emerging from the cellar, with half-a-dozen bottles in a basket. And the Duke of Leinster, who is now the President of the society, has, in his turn, taken the same duty. Morris continued to be the laureate of "The Steaks" (the other day he was irreverently called a poet "by courtesy") until the year 1831, when he bade adieu to the Society. He was then in his eighty-sixth year.

Morris revisited the Society in 1835, when he was presented with a large silver bowl affectionately inscribed. He then addressed the brotherhood. There was still another effusion on the treasured gift:—

"And call to my Muse, when care strives to pursue,
Bring the Steaks to my memory, the Bowl to my view."

Morris was staid and grave in his general deportment. There is, in the collection in Evans' music-room in Covent Garden, a portrait of the bard—a poor performance, but a likeness. A better portrait, from the family picture, is engraved as a frontispiece to "Club Life of London." Moore, in his Diary, tells us of Colman being at "The Steaks," "quite drunk," making extraordinary noise when Morris was singing, which much disconcerted the bard. Yet he could unbend. We remember to have heard him strike a piano forte at a music-seller's, and sing "The Girl I left behind Me:" he was then past his eightieth year. Curran said to him one day, "Die when you will, Charles, you will die in your youth."

Morris' ancient and rightful office at "The Steaks" was to make the punch. One of the members describes him at his laboratory at the sideboard, stocked with the various ingredients. "Then smacking an elementary glass or two, and giving a significant nod, the fiat of its excellence; and what could exceed the ecstacy with which he filled the glasses that thronged round the bowl, joying over its mantling beauties, and distributing the fascinating draught.

"That flames and dances in its crytal bound."

Morris' allegiance to "The Steaks" was undivided. Neither hail, nor rain, nor snowstorm kept him away; no engagement, no invitation, seduced him from it. He might be seen "outwatching the bear" in his seventy-eighth year, when nature had given no signal of decay in frame or faculty.

"The Steaks" partake of a five o'clock dinner every Saturday, from November till the end of June. The Society consists of noblemen and gentlemen, twenty-four in number; every member has the power of inviting a friend.

With the enumeration of a few memorials, we conclude. Formerly the gridiron was a more prominent emblem of "The Steaks" than at present. The table-cloths had gridirons in damask on them; the drinking-glasses were engraved with gridirons, as were the plates; just as the orchestra decorated the plates at Vauxhall Gardens.

Among the presents made to the Society are a punch-ladle from Barrington Bradshaw; six spoons from Sir John Boyd; a mustard-pot from John Trevanion, M. P.; two dozen water-plates and eight dishes, given by the Duke of Sussex; cruet-stand, given by W. Bolland; vinegar-cruets, by Thomas Scott; Lord Suffolk has given a silver cheese-toaster—toasted or stewed cheese being the wind-up of "The Steaks" dinner.—*London Society.*

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Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
Undressed Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, Shirred Muslins, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Children's Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, real kid, $1'25 per pair
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Children's Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Nainsook Muslins, fine quality, 25, 31, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
Nainsook, Stripe and Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 56, 55, 60, 65, 75, 80, and $1 a yard.
White Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Soft finish Cambrics and Jaconets.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Just opened 200 dozen Linen Towels.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 14, 18¾, and 25 cents.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 28 and 35 cents.
Apron Bird-Eye, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 56, 62, up to 87½c.
Nursery Diapers, very cheap.
Table Linens, 37½, 50, 65, 68, 75, 90, $1, 1'12½, $1'25, up to $2 per yard.
Napkins and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Fine French Percales, 50 cents per yard.
Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.
Melange Poplins, 40, 50, and 75 cents per yard.
All-wool Delaines, choice shades.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Black all-wool Delaines, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 33, 40, 50, 62½, 70, 75, 85, 90, and $1 per yard.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Just opened, 5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices. 10 22

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1'25, $1'37, and $1'60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1'75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1'50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE,
[2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2'50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES H. HUTCHINSON, JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, and PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON, Executors of the will of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 29, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 S. FIFTH street, in the City of Philadelphia.
4 17 wfmst] CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Auditor.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.
IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,
It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

"THE NOVELTY."
THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER
HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.
Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT,
4 3 1mrp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store.
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wfm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14 4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases.
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 25]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

1867. SPRING. 1867
WALL PAPERS.
F. NEWLAND & SON,
NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.'
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS.
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
NO. 601 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS
EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS.
Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Duckling's, Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Tiger and Rat-Crackers, the Awakening, the sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 15 kinds; Scripture Texts, Motives, etc.; Albums and Sunday School Cards. Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by
G. W. PITCHER,
Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures,
And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles,
229 1m] NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET,
All the New Books on hand as soon as issued.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
We have now the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR BOYS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
A large assortment of
Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres
FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM
F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
3 30 smwlmrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street,
Call the attention of the public to their Stock of
FINE CLOTHING.
Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.
Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be made in the best manner and latest style.
4 5 fmwlm] C. SOMERS & SON.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [2 73 mrp

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$35
Telegraphing, three months.....40
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. For sale by
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
NO. 21 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
3 13 wslyl PHILADELPHIA.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10 mw

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,
3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor John Seldon Roane,

of Arkansas, died on the 8th instant, after a long illness, at his home near Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, in that State. He was elected Governor of Arkansas on the Democratic ticket in 1848. He served in the Mexican war, attaining the rank of Colonel. During the Rebellion he was an officer in the Confederate army, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Mr. Benjamin B. Wiffin,

a brother of the late J. H. Wiffin, the translator of "Tasso," died recently at Mount Pleasant, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, England. Mr. Wiffin was well known as a Spanish scholar, his special line of study being the history of the Reformation in Spain. He was instrumental in reprinting a number of the works of the early Spanish reformers, two of which he edited. These were the "Epistola Consolatoris" of Juan Perez, and the "Alfalecto Christiano" of Juan de Valdes, the latter work owing its discovery to him, having been unknown to bibliographers for over three centuries until he brought it to light, and translated it, about six years ago. He was also the author of a "Life of Valdes," contributed to the late translation of "The Hundred and Ten Considerations" of that unique writer. Like his brother, Mr. Wiffin was in his earlier years a frequent contributor to the fugitive poetry of his day, although he cannot be said to have been a poet.

The Great Museums of the World.

Professor Agassiz, in a letter to the Boston *Transcript*, replying to some criticisms made by a correspondent of that paper, says:—

In the second place, I am called to account for having stated that the Jardin des Plantes and the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge are the only institutions in the world where instruction is given in connection with the collections. I think no one of my hearers can have failed to understand that I was speaking not of institutions of learning generally, but of great museums. Of course, I am aware that there are many universities, colleges, and even high schools, where courses of lectures are given in connection with collections; this is indeed rather the rule than the exception in all European schools. But special collections, intended for instruction, and limited to what is needed for general study, ought not to be confounded with museums organized with a view to the advancement of science, and destined to educate scientific men. We have such an elementary collection for the use of the general students within the Museum itself. Such collections ought to be put up in our normal and high schools.

But the great museums of the world, devoted exclusively to the advancement of science, such as the Jardin des Plantes, the British Museum, the Museum at Leyden, the Frankfort Museum, and those of Vienna and St. Petersburg, are not educational institutions. On the other hand, the great universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge in England; Paris, Montpelier, Strasbourg, etc., in France; Gottingen, Heidelburg, Vienna, etc, etc., in Germany, are not connected with great museums. The museums at Berlin and Munich existed there before the foundation of the Universities of those cities. The same is true in this country. Neither the Smithsonian Institution, nor the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, nor the Boston Natural History Society, have any provision for public instruction, and I am not aware that any of our colleges has a first-class museum connected with it. Mr. Peabody's liberal donations are no doubt at this moment leading to the erection of several, and I trust this discussion will suggest the importance of making our scientific collections more generally useful for study.

But at present this is not the case. The Smithsonian Institution in Washington and the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge are the only ones open daily to the public, with the sole reservation of the time necessary for the maintenance of order and neatness.

To the great museums enumerated above I hope the Cambridge Museum will be added as soon as its treasures can be opened to the public. Meanwhile I repeat the statement made considerately in the first instance, that of these first-class museums, the Jardin des Plantes and the museum at Cambridge are the only ones which are organized as educational establishments, and whose course of instruction, free of charge, is open to the public. L. AGASSIZ.

Our Territorial Acquisitions.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

There is reason to believe that the old couplet,

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless Continent is ours,"

is in a fair way of literal realization by the United States Government. Since we began our national career there has been pursued by us a steady policy of territorial acquisition. The idea has come to be a favorite one not only with each and every Administration, but also with each and every citizen of the "Universal Yankee Nation," as we are pleased to call ourselves.

The following list will show how far we have already gone in this direction:—

First. The purchase of Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley, in 1803, from France, for $15,000,000.

Second. The purchase of Florida, in 1819, from Spain, for $3,000,000.

Third. The annexation of Texas in 1845.

Fourth. The purchase of California, New Mexico, and Utah, from Mexico, for $15,000,000, in 1848.

Fifth. The purchase of Arizona from Mexico, for $10,000,000, in 1854.

Sixth. The purchase of the immense Russian possessions, running down on the Pacific Coast from the North Pole to fifty-four North latitude, at which line it strikes the British possessions.

Without pausing to take breath after this last feat of territorial deglutition, we are already gravely meditating the method and propriety of taking the title of what little territory there is left on the continent that "fines us," and of giving the bird of freedom an opportunity of flapping his wings over an entire continent without trespassing upon neighbors. The Senate had hardly ratified the treaty with Russia, when it was announced that Mr. Seward was negotiating for the Northwestern British Possessions, to apply in part payment of our Alabama claims, and in final settlement of our old "fifty-four-forty-or-fight" dispute. Simultaneously we are treated with serious prognostications of the speedy fate of the new Canadian Confederacy, and are gravely told that the inevitable destiny of that country is to be blended with our own States under the Stars and Stripes.

The Musical Powers of the Chinese.

The following interesting particulars have been received in England from a gentleman in Hong Kong, who is engaged in teaching a tonic sol-fa singing-class there:—

"I believe this to be almost the first attempt to teach the reading of music to this wonderful people. The Chinese themselves have no tunes and no idea of music. Their instruments can produce but two or three tones, and their singing is screeching in falsetto to no kind of tune. The conventional terms of 'high' and 'low' are utterly unknown to them. Why, they ask, should a shrill note be 'up' and a grave note be 'down?' Their voices are harsh to a painful degree, and their talent for flattening wonderful. They must never be asked to go above D, and after half an hour's singing lose all command of their voices. They also incline to bawl." But, notwithstanding all these hindrances, the experiment seems to be succeeding. The tonic sol-fa method seems adapted for the Chinese as well as the English. The writer continues:—"If the new tune set before them be an easy one, it is positively sung the first time without an error; if a difficult one, two or three trials may be required." The class has been formed into a choir for Union Church. Dr. Legge, of the London Missionary Society, has printed them some tunes in Chinese tonic sol-fa, and the result is that 'the service of song is improving.'"

—The two Abbotts, Jacob and John S. C., have published about two hundred volumes of juvenile books.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
4 21m] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

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Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

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BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
4 3 1m] S. HARVEY THOMAS.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA

6 PER CENT. LOAN.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY

BANKER,

1m NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

4 2 3rp] **No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.**

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co..

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 11

7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at high market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2 3m

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

2 15 NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,

E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu1m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham.
Edw. B. Orne.	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles.	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heat Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY

The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally; On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	135,600 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,508 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 0
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,300	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,050,552 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,330 00
	Cash in Bank $811.102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 74	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 . $2,553,146'13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1 2 3t

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267'33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

2 9 3]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO., (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday morning,

April 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear. [4 20 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

April 25, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on the morning of sale. [4 19 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 26, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich upersfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 20 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 29, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons,

1000 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,

Including full lines of all grades of a most celebrated make,

100 PIECES MOSQUITO NET AND TOILET QUILTS.

Including all qualities of superior importation.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 23 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC,

On Tuesday Morning,

April 30, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 24 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH BOOKS.

Including many scarce and curious works; also, illustrated works, consigned direct from London by Mr. Edward Lumley, to be sold

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons, April 23, 24, and 25,

Commencing each day at 4 o'clock. [4 22 3t

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning Next,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, an extensive assortment of excellent second-hand furniture, elegant piano-fortes, fine mirrors, carpets, etc. [4 22 3t

Sale at No. 329 N. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO FORTES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 329 N. Fourth street, by catalogue, the entire superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [4 22 4t

Sale at the Quincy Bowling Saloon, No. 311 Chesnut street.

SIX BOWLING ALLEYS, TENPINS, BALLS, BAR AND FIXTURES, ETC.

On Friday Afternoon,

26th inst., at 2 o'clock. [4 22 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 808 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keney,

Joseph Knapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit, are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 2d, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., ON FRIDAY, APRIL 26, AT NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE, will include:—

SOUTH THIRD STREET, No. 19, very valuable Business Stand and Office Building, five-story brick 18 by 54.

VALUABLE TIMBER TRACT, 112 acres, Elk county, Pa., six miles from Ridgway, three and a half from Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

SOUTH ELEEENTH STREET, No. 1016, neat three-story Brick Residence, 16 by 74.

250 shares Black Heath Coal Company.

$7000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad 2d mortgage bonds.

$4000 Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan 7 per cent.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,

Including the entire importation of A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed to announce a sale of highest-class American and Foreign Paintings, including 300 of the best ever offered in this city, and imported recently by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp. The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday, the 29th instant.

In consequence of the magnitude of this sale, the Gallery will be closed for two days previous to the exhibition. The sale will be without reserve, and the last important one for the spring of 1867. 4 20tf

A. S. ROBINSON'S

FIRST LARGE SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS,

Of the finest quality of Thick White French Plate Glass, splendidly framed in variety of styles,

Will take place at the Gallery of B. SCOTT, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,

On Thursday Morning,

April 25, at 10 o'clock.

The goods will be ready for examination on Monday, April 22, as above. [4 13 6t

GRAND SALE OF FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES, ELEGANT CLOCKS, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, CLASSICAL VASES, ETC. ETC.

The importation of Messrs. Viti Bros. (late Vito Viti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, May 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The collection will be ready for examination two days previous to sale. [4 20 9t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

On Wednesday Evening,

At 8 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of over one hundred Oil Paintings, by American and European artists.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, when the paintings will be open for exhibition. [4 19 4t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, PLATED WARE, CHINA, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superb Furniture, from families declining housekeeping, comprising parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen Furniture. [4 23 3t

LARGE SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, ETC.

On Tuesday,

April 30th, at 10 o'clock.

Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store. [4 23 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE, SPECIAL SALE OF 400 CASES STRAW GOODS, by catalogue, on a credit,

On Friday Morning,

April 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of newest spring-shaped Bonnets and Hats, for ladies, misses, and children. [4 24 2t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., April 27, 1867, at this office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as shall be designated by the commanding officer.

The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1867.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
4 17 wfm5t Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. C. S.

SALE OF POWDER

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the NAVY YARD, BOSTON, Massachusetts, at noon on THURSDAY, the ninth (9th) day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1500) barrels of POWDER, composed of rifle cannon, musket, and ordinary cannon powder, and eighteen hundred (1800) pounds compressed powder.

These powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
4 24 13t Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 22stuthsm

THE GALLOWS.

Two Negroes Hung at Savannah, Ga.—Execution of Jewett and Bayfield—Shocking Scenes, Etc.

From the Savannah Republican, Saturday, 20th.

The execution of Jack Jewett and Moses Bayfield, the colored murderers of Mr. Seckinger, took place yesterday morning at an early hour in the yard of the county jail. With the exception of the police, the Sheriff, and his bailiffs, there were but few persons present, as none but those having written permission were allowed to enter. The gallows was built in the southern part of the yard, and at such a distance from the wall that it could not be seen from the outside. For very proper reasons, the execution was not made public, though its occurrence will doubtless be not without effect upon some of the lawless members of our generally peaceful community. A great number of the criminals confined in the jail, however, were permitted to ascend upon the roof, and endeavor, if possible, to obtain, through the dim twilight and hazy gloom, a look at the sad consequences of crime.

Every possible opportunity and kindness were shown to the prisoners previous to their execution, by the worthy jailor, Captain Russell, and the efficient county sheriff, Mr. Benjamin L. Cole, who, with commendable consideration, did all in their power to add to their preparation for the dark, mysterious journey. That nothing might be lacking, they even prolonged the appointed time for execution, that the condemned might receive all the consolations of religion. On the evening previous to the execution, the prisoners were attended by the Rev. Father Prendergast, who was relieved of his spiritual duty by the Rev. Father Victor at abo it 10 o'clock. The latter remained with him until the remains were hid from sight forever. These reverend gentlemen, assisted by the Revs. Eberhart, Cox, and Campbell, the two latter being colored ministers, worked hard and perseveringly in assisting them by prayer and advice to prepare for the last debt of nature.

Bayfield has always, since his confinement, shown undoubted signs of repentance, and expressed his willingness and desire to die. Jewett, on the contrary, continued stubborn, and by his conversation and actions evinced anything but a repenting mind. This perverseness was due in a great measure to the illusion entertained by him that he would not be hung, but would be eventually pardoned or liberated. These views were soon dispelled by Sheriff Cole, who, on Thursday, visited his cell, informing him of his mission, as an officer of the law, and requesting him, for the love of all he held most dear, to prepare for death, as there was no possibility of evading the strict injunctions of the law. He treated the advice coolly and with apparent indifference, and could scarcely be convinced that he must die. The Sheriff finally succeeded in awakening his better feelings, for he burst into tears and humbly thanked him. Then it was that the endeavors of the priest began to manifest themselves. He embraced the Catholic religion, and devoted his remaining time to religious exercises, his usual profanity entirely deserting him.

The father of Bayfield remained with him until a late hour, exhorting him to penance. As the dread hour which would close his mortal career was near at hand, his father's presence seemed to give him great uneasiness, and he departed, unwilling to be a witness of his son's death. The parting was short one, no scenes of emotion occurring until after he left the cell. Seizing his son's hand, he bestowed a parent's blessing, Moses kneeling to receive it. A warm shake of the hand, a parting look, and he bid him an earthly adieu. Upon reaching the outside of the cell the father staggered against the wall, and, covering his face with his hands, wept like a child.

About half-past 3 o'clock, after having been attired in white clothes, Bayfield's hands were first tied behind his back, and he was led into the corridor, and seated upon a bench to await the arrival of Jewett. He conversed freely and without reserve with all, more especially the clergy, to whom he frequently asserted his readiness to die, and his peace with man and God. Like Jewett, he made no allusion to his complicity in the murder. About a quarter past 4 o'clock, everything being in readiness, Jewett was led forth from his narrow cell—his earthly coffin—and with a firm step and a countenance which indicated no emotion, he walked down the passage-way and joined his companion in crime. The criminals were then surrounded by the bailiffs, and policemen were placed in front and rear, and moved towards the door, which led from the inside of the jail into the yard. The solemn silence and awe of the jail was broken by the sharp, heavy grating of the double doors, which sounded like the last solemn warning of earthly hope. A more solemn or impressive scene we have never witnessed, as when the procession moved through the yard to the gallows. The flickering rays of a lantern cast a feeble glare through the heavy mist and drizzling rain, illuminating the white garments of the prisoners with a ghostly tinge. The silence of the procession was only broken by a penitent expression, too fervent to be mistaken, or the holy words of divine consolation uttered by the clergy and ministers, who walked on each side of the doomed. A few moments brought them to the foot of the gallows, where the party halted, to await the completion of the dread instrument of justice. The prisoners eyed it with apparent complacency, not a muscle of their countenances changing. The trap-door having been propped, they ascended the steps, leaving the earth, as living beings, forever.

They were accompanied by the Rev. Father Prendergast, Rev. Father Victor, and the Rev. Messrs. Cox and Eberhart, who still continued urging them to Divine favor. While the rope was thrown over the beam and adjusted around their necks, the prisoners remained unmoved, and with loud voices repeatedly declared their desire to die.

The Rev. Father Victor, in behalf of Jewett, uttered a few remarks to the assemblage, warning them of the sad consequences of yielding to their passions. The Rev. Mr. Eberhart, in behalf of Bayfield, followed, stating that they (the prisoners) were about to suffer the penalties of injured Divine justice, consummated through the wisdom of man. "He who takes the life of man, the same shall have his life taken by man." But there was hope and pardon for sinners, even the prince of sinners. He exhorted the assemblage to join him in a prayer for the condemned, which he then offered with great force and effect.

Jewett then exclaimed, after bidding goodbye to the clergy, "I hope to meet you in heaven, father; for I am going to rest at last; perhaps the sooner the better. I feel I am going at last. I hope to meet you all, gentlemen, in heaven. I am willing to die, for I am going home at last."

Bayfield then turned his head around, as though addressing some one without the walls, and said, "Farewell, brothers and sisters, and all. I am going to Jesus to sleep. I long looked for the day, and thank God, I am prepared. Farewell! Good-bye to all." Sheriff Cole then placed the white caps over their heads and faces, and the gallows was cleared. Again did the prisoners speak, commending their souls to God. The parties having descended, and everything being ready for the last terrible scene, the Sheriff asked them if they were ready. They replied that they were, and were waiting. "May God have mercy upon your souls," he replied, and then struck the cord holding the trap, which opened, and the unfortunate men fell. A good play of rope was given, sufficient for a fall of six feet, Bayfield's neck was instantly broken, nothing but a perceptible quiver in one of the legs, immediately after the fall, denoting that life was left. So sudden had been his death that even his hands remained closed behind him. Jewett apparently had a harder struggle. In falling the slack of the rope became entangled in his arms, and he swung around several times before he fell. In attempting to reach up at the rope around his neck, he loosened the rope behind his arms and fell. His sufferings did not last long, although the knot worked round to the back of the neck, instead of remaining in its intended place, behind the ear. A few spasmodic jerks of the legs were the only signs he showed. They remained hanging about twenty-five minutes, when they were cut down, and their bodies placed in coffins which were lying near. The body of Bayfield was turned over to his relatives, and that of Jewett was taken charge of by the Rev. Father Victor for interment.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 24 9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE"

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3mSp

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his Elegant Stock of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE,

This Season's Importation. At moderate prices. Together with a choice selected stock of Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods, which will be sold CHEAP. [4 18 3m

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.

NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS,
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS,
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS,
BISMARK AND AMBER-COL'D SILKS,
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES,
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS,
LLAMA LACE AND FUSHER POINTS,
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS,
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS,
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.

N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 3 6 wfm6m

RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selecte STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

3 22 fmw2m A. MYERS, Lately of New York

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,

3 3wsmtirp]

FIGURED GRENADINE, BERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Forthcoming Opinion of the Attorney-General on the Reconstruction Law.

The preparation by the Attorney-General of an opinion on the Reconstruction law was undertaken, it is stated, at the request of the President and the Secretary of War, the subject having been discussed at great length in Cabinet meeting. The necessity for having certain clauses of the law clearly defined, especially the disfranchising clause, and that which gives authority to make removals, has been pointed out by at least three of the military commanders. The opinion, it is understood, will be quite lengthy, bearing upon the whole law, instead of being confined to one or two points, and will not be completed before next week, on account of the great addition to the duties of the Attorney-General, caused by the injunction cases in the Supreme Court.

Six Ladies and One Man Drowned in James River.

A terrible catastrophe occurred yesterday, at a place called Clarmont, on the James river. A party crossing the river in a small boat were capsized by the force of the wind, and six ladies and one man were drowned, only two of the party escaping. These were rescued by some colored men who observed the occurrence.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Senator Wilson's Southern Tour—He Fails to make Friends of the Richmond Press, Etc.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—Senator Wilson leaves here to-morrow morning for Norfolk, where he makes his next speech. His mission to the South finds little favor with the Richmond newspapers or people.

The Richmond *Times* of this morning speaks of him as a "red-handed political missionary, seeking to convert a people whom he has robbed of every right, and trying, with coarse and awkward blandishments, to woo them from the memory of their griefs." It declares the object of the radical campaign in Virginia to be the arraying of the black against the white race, and describes Mr. Wilson's speech last evening as commonplace, and affording no indications of talent.

The *Examiner* characterizes the Republican party as "the party of blood," and says that every Southern man who votes with it endorses the murder of Mrs. Surratt.

The *Whig* feebly denies that it is to be bought up as the organ of the new party, but is silent as to Senator Wilson's mission.

The *Enquirer* taunts the *Whig* with having yesterday flung itself into the bosom of the radical party, regards the step as profoundly humiliating and fatal, and counsels the *laissez faire* policy until a relief comes through a change in Northern sentiment.

The general feeling among the white population seems to be, however, to take an active part in the registration of voters and the election of delegates to the State Convention, and to modify the Constitution and laws so as to meet the requirements of Congress. Their argument is that the programme will be carried out whether they are willing or not, and that inactivity on their part would give the entire political control to the blacks. They say that the white voting population has a majority of some fifty thousand over the blacks, and that if the blacks vote as a unit, which is probable, the whites will do the same, and thus secure full control. The war of races will thus be inaugurated, politically if not sanguinarily.

The secession element of the city and State is manifesting itself to-day, in the opening of a Ladies' Fancy Bazaar for a monument at Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond, in honor of the Confederate dead.

Senator Wilson, who is still in Richmond, is staying with General Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau. To-day he visited the battle-ground of Fair Oaks, known there as Seven Pines. He is much pleased with the people hereabouts. A large number of influential citizens called upon him. He leaves for Norfolk in the morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Atwood vs. Penney. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $77 97; and for the defendant, on the plea of jurisdiction.

Potts & Snyder vs. The Feeder Dam Coal Company. An action to recover the balance of $630, to be paid for the manufacture of a coal-breaker. The defense alleged that the breaker was not made according to contract, the agreement being that the machine should be made to break from seventy-five to one hundred car loads of coal per day, and its capacity being really to break only twenty-five car loads per day. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Catharine Wanner vs. The Girard College and Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for the loss of plaintiff's son, who was run over at Fifth and Arch streets, in March, 1857, by one of defendant's cars, and died in consequence. It was alleged that the boy attempted to cross as two cars were passing, and was prevented from seeing one by the other; he passed one and got on the other track, when a car came with such unusual speed that he was unable to get away, and was knocked down and run over. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Henry M. Watts vs. James Hunter. A landlord and tenant case to recover possession of certain premises. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Harris Belson plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Officer William Moore, and also to a charge of rescuing a prisoner. The officer had arrested a man for misconduct, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, and when he was taking his prisoner away the defendant rushed upon him and struck him several blows. He was soon followed by others and the whole party gave the officer a pretty severe beating, and rescued the prisoner. The officer testified to the bad character of the prisoner.

Mary Vanse plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Regina Britten. It seems that the two women one day had some words about some table forks, when Mrs. Vanse became excited and threw hot water upon Mrs. Britten, scalding her badly.

Zachariah P. Theregood, colored, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing. Theregood had been in the habit of going to a certain house to get clothes for a washerwoman, and every week articles were missed by the lady of the house. Several weeks ago he called at the house on the usual day and asked for the clothes, and 75 cents in advance. The clothes and the money were given him, and he went his way. The next morning the lady was surprised by the washwoman, who came bright and early and asked for the clothes.

Thomas Hughes and Thomas Crawford, a constable, were charged in cross bills with assault and battery upon each other. The constable testified that he went to Hughes' house with a warrant for his arrest; he said—"Hughes, I've a warrant for you," and Hughes replied, "Keep it;" he arrested Hughes, who resisted with such violence that it amounted to an assault and battery upon his constableship; finding it absolutely necessary for the due performance of his important duty, he caught Hughes by the collar and pulled him from a settee, where he was lying unwell, struck him over the head with a blackjack, dragged him across the room, and administered another gentle tap upon his prisoner's head, after which he took him before an Alderman without difficulty. Hughes testified that when Crawford told him he had a warrant, he told him to produce it, so that it could be seen.

This is a right every citizen has, to demand proof of the authority by which another enters his house, and especially on such a mission as an arrest. But this seems to have been an all-wise and self-important officer of the peace; he refused to show his warrant, but, ripping out an oath, inflicted the cowardly blows above mentioned. After they had arrived at the Alderman's office, that officer bound Hughes over to answer the charge of assault and battery upon this constable merely upon the bare statement, not the oath, of that worthy.

These were the statements of the two sides of the case. The scene of action is laid in the Nineteenth Ward.

Mr. Mann, for the Commonwealth, argued that the law held the constable bound to do his duty, and to arrest such persons as it directs; and for the protection of such constable, and the more easy performance of this duty, gives him certain arms and authority to be used when they become necessary; and in this case the officer did no more than the law permitted him to do in order to enforce obedience to its commands.

Mr. Krooks, who appeared for Hughes, contradicted Mr. Mann's law as he applied it to this case, and argued to the jury if ever there was a high-handed outrage committed by an officer under cover of the authority entrusted to him by the community, this very one before them was one. And in the course of the gentleman's argument, the following remarks in substance were made, which, though very unpleasant, it may be feared is to some degree true: That all the aldermen in this [illegible] with the exception of very few, should appear in Court as defendants and not as officials; and [illegible] same as to constables with the exception of one or two, who are now tottering on the verge of the grave, and have learned their duties by an experience of forty or fifty years.

In the answer of the District Attorney, he requested the Judge to charge the jury that the constable was not bound to show his warrant when required by a person whom he is to arrest, saying that the Alderman issued to the constable the warrant to such and such an action, and this was the protection of the constable, and the citizen has nothing to do with it. On trial.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store,

Also, a complete assortment of

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY,

INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS,

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street, Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upon Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JUST OPENED,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

NOVELTIES

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

SPRING UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,

1 22 rpl] ETC. ETC.,

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERCLOTHING.

3 8 fmw6m

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 13] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN DAILY

NEW STYLES FANCY BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

NOVELTIES IN

FRENCH FLOWERS,
MARIBEAU FLOWERS,
BRONZE FLOWERS,
BONNET FRAMES,
SILKS, RIBBONS, CRAPES,
ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, ETC.,
STRAW BONNETS,
ENGLISH HATS,
MOURNING BONNETS.

WOOD & CARY,

3 25 2m] NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf5m No. 818 ARCH Street.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE MAY 1,

WANTED.

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

4 23 6t THIRD AND CHESNUT.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$35
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$37
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$32
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$35

MEAD & CO.

ARE NOW AT

NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER WARE,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PLATED WARES,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS. [4 13 smw2mrp

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

NEW DESIGNS

OF

BRIDAL SILVER.

4 1 mwf3mrp

A. S. ROBINSON'S First Large Sale of MANTEL, PIER, and OVAL MIRRORS of finest quality of THICK WHITE FRENCH PLATE GLASS, Splendidly Framed, will take place at the Art Gallery of B. SCOTT Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, April 25, at 10 o'clock.

The Goods will be open for examination on Monday Morning, April 22, as above. [4 18 7tr

$10 REWARD.—IF THE PERSONS WHO took the COATS from the office of the subscriber will return the papers, or send them where I can regain them, the above reward will be paid, and no questions asked.

S. M. CORSON, Attorney-at-Law,

4 22 3t No. 905 WALNUT Street.